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DOCUMENTS AND NOTES

RESHUFFLE IN FOURTH FANFANI GOVERNMENT

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

ITALO-LIBYAN RELATIONS

ROME
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC
INFORMATION OFFICE

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RESHUFFLE IN FOURTH FANFANI GOVERNMENT

New Appointments

In November 30, 1962, the President of the Republic signed a decree submitted by the Prime Minister by virtue of which Senator Guido Corbellini ceased to be Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and assumed the office of Minister without Portfolio for Scientific Research. A further Decree, signed on the same day, covered the withdrawal of the Hon. Carlo Russo as Undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and his subsequent appointment as Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Senator Guido Corbellini has now become responsible for coordinating all projects concerning scientific research, including world cooperation in this field and, by virtue of his new office, will attend meetings of the Committee of Ministers set up under the law instituting the National Committee for Nuclear Research. The two new Ministers were sworn in before the President of the Republic on December 1, 1962.

GUIDO CORBELLINI. *Senator, member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister without Portfolio for Coordination of Scientific Research.*

Born at Ancona in 1890, Senator Corbellini is an engineer, university professor and lecturer in road and rail costruction at Bologna University. Former Assistant Professor in Geodosy and Topography at Rome University, he was also appointed Professor of Technology and Economy at Bologna. Between 1914 and 1950, he was an official of the Italian State Railways, holding the position of manager of the Rolling Stock, Supplies and Installations Department at Florence. In 1941/42, he led a Technical Commission responsible for the rebuilding of the Greek railways and was also responsible for the technical management of the Corinth Canal and its repair. Returning to Italy in 1942, Senator Corbellini was first Superintendent of rail services in southern Italy and later, following the events of July 25, 1943, appointed director of the Naples Division of the State Railways by the Badoglio Government. In August 1944 he became a member of the « *Military Railways Board* » operated by the Allied armies and, in May 1945, attended meetings to discuss reorganization of military transport in central Europe. Senator Corbellini has also been Vice-

President of the Italian Electro-technical Association (1947-1949), Chairman of the Committee for Research on the Italian Mechanical Industry and President of the National Institute of Welding from 1947 onwards. He has attended many congresses and scientific meetings in Europe, the Americas and Japan and submitted many articles to Italian and foreign technical publications. Professor of Transport Technology and Economy at Milan Polytechnic he wrote « A Treatise on the Technology of Rail Transport » in 1941. He is a member of the « *Institution of Locomotive Engineering* » of London, was Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the National Productivity Council (1952/55), Honourary President of the Association of Italian Rail Engineers and a member of the National Research Council.

He became Minister of Transport in the 4th. and 5th. De Gasperi governments, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 for the Florence-Pistoia constituency and Senator for the Vicenza constituency. Expressing a preference for the Senate, he was appointed « ad interim » Minister of the Mercantile Marine (1949-1950) and became Vice-Chairman and then Chairman of the 7th. Standing Committee for Public Works, Transport, Posts and Telecommunications and the Mercantile Marine. Re-elected for the constituency of Vicenza in 1953, Senator Corbellini again became Chairman of the 7th. Standing Committee and, in 1957, was appointed Chairman of the Federation of Municipalized Enterprise in 1957. Re-elected for the third time in May 1958 he once more returned as Chairman of the 7th. Standing Committee. His appointment as Minister for Posts and Telecommunications in the present Fanfani Cabinet terminated in November 1962 upon his being made Minister without Portofolio for Scientific Research.

CARLO RUSSO. *Deputy, member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister for Posts and Telecommunications.*

Born on March 19, 1920 at Savona, Carlo Russo holds a law degree. He was once a member of the Catholic Action and has been in charge of the F.U.C.I. of Savona and the Catholic Action Youth Association. Following the events of September 8, 1943, he joined the partisan movement, becoming a member of the National Liberation Committee of Savona and leader of the Celle Ligure group. A member of the Christian Democrat Regional Committee of Liguria, the Hon. Carlo Russo has been a Councillor of the Commune of Celle Ligure, Provincial Councillor of Savona, Chairman of the Liguria Regional Agricultural Committee, member of the Executive Council of the A.N.C.I. and the « Unione Internationale des Villes », Chairman of the Christ-

ian Democrat Central Office for Local Government and Vice-President of the National Council for Local Government.

Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party of Savona, Regional Vice-Secretary for Liguria and Editor of the magazine « Torre Civica », Carlo Russo was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 for the constituency of Genoa, La Spezia, Imperia and Savona.

A member of the Administrative Committee of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, he was re-elected in 1953 for the same constituency. Appointed Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee for Home Affairs, the Hon. Carlo Russo has also been Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the first Fanfani Cabinet and the Segni government.

Elected for the third time on May 25, 1958, he was appointed Undersecretary for Defence in the 2nd. Fanfani Cabinet, Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the 2nd. Segni government and Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs in the Tambroni Cabinet. He held the latter office in the present Fanfani government up to November 29, 1962.

* * *

Meeting on December 1, 1962, the Italian Cabinet appointed the Hon. Edoardo Martino *to the office of Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs,* and Cristoforo Pezzini *as Undersecretary to the Ministry of the* Budget.

Edoardo Martino. *Deputy, member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.*

Born at Alessandria on April 20, 1910, he holds degrees in letters and philosophy. He was an officer in an Alpine regiment during the second world war and, after September 8, 1943, joined the partisan movement and commanded the « Patria » division operating in Piedmont. Later he became War Commissioner in the Piedmont VIIth. military zone.

Elected in 1948 for the Cuneo-Alessandria-Asti constituency, Edoardo Martino was appointed Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (ex-servicemen and Partisan Affairs), an office he held during the 4th., 5th., 6th. and 7th. De Gasperi governments. Re-elected in 1953, he became Undersecretary for Defence in the 8th. De Gasperi Cabinet, a position he held in the successive Pella and first Fanfani governments. Returned once more to the Chamber

of Deputies in 1958, he became a member of the Defence Commission and Secretary of the Supreme Defence Council. His appointment as Undersecretary for Defence was confirmed in the 2nd. Fanfani and Segni Cabinets.

CRISTOFORO PEZZINI. *Senator, member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Budget.*

Born at Iglesias (Cagliari) on May 7, 1892. Lawyer and journalist. First elected as Senator for the Lombardy constituency in 1948, re-elected for the same constituency in 1953 and for the constituency of Bergamo in 1958.

Senator Pezzini has been a permanent member of the Standing Committee for Labour and Social Security. He fought in the first world war and was decorated. Joining the Italian Popular Party at the time of its foundation, he has been Branch President of the Catholic Action and Diocesan Leader of the Catholic Graduates' Movement. A member of the National Committee of Liberation, he has also acted as Provicial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party and been appointed to the Regional Committee and National Council.

Senator Pezzini was Undersecretary for Labour and Social Security in the Tambroni Government, a position to which he returned in the third Fanfani Cabinet.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Resignation of the Hon. Giuseppe Cappi. Appointment of Prof. Ambrosini

Meeting at Palazzo della Consulta on October 20, 1962, the Constitutional Court regretfully accepted the resignation of its presiding Judge, the Hon. Giuseppe Cappi, for health reasons. Members then elected Professor *Gaspare Ambrosini* to this office and appointed Mario Cosatti to substitute him in the event of his being unable to carry out the duties assigned to him (1).

Professor *Gaspare Ambrosini* was born at Favara (Agrigento) on October 24, 1886. He graduated in law in 1908 and became a magistrate the following year. In 1911, Professor Ambrosini assumed teaching duties at Messina University. After the first world war, in which he participated, he entered Palermo University in 1919, transferring to Rome University in 1936 where he succeeded Vittorio Emanuele Orlando in the chair of Constitutional Law.

An eminent jurist, a fine example of erudition and kindness to many generations of undergraduates, Professor Ambrosini has written a large number of books and treatises on constitutional and ecclesiastical law and political, social and labour problems. In many of his writings, he has explained the leading position that Italian legal science has gained in the world and he has been called upon to give lectures and talks to cultural associations and university organizations in Europe and North and South America. In research on comparative public law, the new presiding Judge of the Constitutional Court has dealt with many problems of a general nature and has often suggested answers that political evolution has since proved to be correct and fruitful. He is now Professor Emeritus of Rome University.

Elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1946, Professor Ambrosini was one of persons responsible for the present Italian Constitution.

As Chairman of the first Committee — known as the « Committee of Ten » — which was appointed to draft the project on autonomous powers, he drew up that part of the Constitution dealing with the Regions, Provinces and the Communes and conducted his case before the second sub-Committee, the « Committee of 75 », and the Constituent Assembly in plenary session.

(1) For previous appointments see: Vol. V, No. 3 and 4 and Vol. VI, No. 3.

Professor Ambrosini was a Deputy during the first Republican legislature and was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies for five consecutive years. Apart from guiding the labours of the Standing Committee, he also drafted the reports relative to ratification of the more important world treaties and agreements, some of them being masterpieces of juridical science. Professor Ambrosini devoted himself to the question of collaboration among the nations of the world, encouraged European unity, and closely followed the welfare of Italians working abroad, unhesitatingly calling for free movement of manpower.

In November 1955, Professor Ambrosini was elected Judge of the Constitutional Court by Parliament. He had previously held the office of Judge of the High Court of the Region of Sicily.

* * *

Mario Cosatti, appointed as substitute to the presiding Judge of the Constitutional Court in the event of the latter being unable to carry out his duties, was born in Rome on September 2, 1888. He entered the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1911 and enjoyed a brilliant career, reaching the level of Director General at an early age.

His merits were fully recognized in 1931 when he was nominated Counsellor of the Court of Accounts (State Auditor's Department).

Appointed High Court Judge in 1942, Mario Cosatti has presided over several of the divisional courts and, prior to being elected Judge of the Constitutional Court, sat in Division I.

PLEASE NOTE

The address of the Editorial and Administrative Offices of this Magazine is now as follows:

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SOMALIA UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

The Trusteeship Agreement. Italian Administration up to the Constituent Assembly and the Constitution

Part 1.

Conditions in Somalia under Italian administration have been referred to on a number of occasions in this magazine (1), most of the information being drawn from the *reports* that the Italian Government has sent to the General Assembly of the United Nations in accordance with the requirements set out in the Trusteeship Agreement drafted by the competent body of the international organization and accepted by Italy in February 1950.

When Parliament was presented with the treaties and agreements negotiated between Italy and the Republic of Somalia (consular conventions, economic, technical aid ad cultural agreements, etc.) and several Bills covering different forms of assistance to the latter nation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Antonio Segni, also read a report entitled « The Trusteeship in Somalia and Relations between Italy and the Republic of Somalia ». The details that follow are taken from this report which has been more commonly called a « green paper on Somalia » (2).

The Foreign Minister's report, in that part concerning the activities of the Italian administering authority, was more or less a summary of what had been illustrated to the United Nations in ten annual reports which, because of their bulk, are far too lengthy for any description suitable to the objectives of « Italian Affairs ».

The Trusteeship Agreement

The Trusteeship Agreement, the document that governed the activities of the administering authority, was negotiated between the Trustee-

(1) Refer to General Index under " Policy " (*c*: Somaliland), in this number. The Information Service has recently printed two volumes " Italia e Somalia. Dieci anni di collaborazione " and " La Costituzione Somala. Precedenti storici e documenti costituzionali " by Mario D'Antonio. Rome, Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, 1962.

(2) This article explains the general principles and events of a political and administrative character. The economic, financial and social situation will be illustrated in a further article, together with details of the progress made.

ship Council of the United Nations and Italy in conformity with the Resolution passed by the General Assembly on November 21, 1949. This Agreement, while permitting Italy to complete the task she had started in Somalia many years earlier, also facilited the return of this country to the family of nations.

It should be noted — the Green Paper states — that the Trusteeship Agreement stipulated between Italy and the United Nations, contained four important items, as follows:

a) for the first and only time, a mandate was entrusted to a former belligerent nation having sovereignty over a territory it had lost as a result of war;

b) it was the only mandate entrusted to a nation that was not a member of the United Nations which obviously demonstrated great confidence in Italy;

c) trusteeship was to last over a pre-established period (ten years);

d) the administering authority was to be helped and advised by a Consultant Council composed of representatives of three member States of the United Nations.

The political and administrative situation at April 1, 1950, when Italy became the administering authority, the aftermath of war and about ten years of British goverment, posed problems of the most varied nature, foremost among them being the need to prepare, in but a very short time, political, administrative and technical cadres from among the Somali population that would be capable of taking over all powers at the end of ten years.

First Phase of Administration: April 1 - December 1, 1950

Having drafted fundamental legislation suitable to the political and administrative control of the territory, the administering authority immediately set about giving a marked Somali flavour to all branches and services, pursuing a twin policy. In the first place, Somali personnel were trained to replace Italian staff in positions that gradually became more important while, secondly, the various departments that would compose the executive authority of the future democrat nation were filled with persons who were conscious of the problems that would be facing them.

From December 1, 1950 to the end of 1963

By December 1, 1950, it was possible to reduce Italian staff and increase Somali personnel. At the same time, the Somali Security

Corps, mostly composed of Italians, was reduced and Somali police were appointed. The Territorial Council, created in November 1950, and mostly composed of Somaly nationals, began operating as a representative body for the people and it became compulsory to consult it in any matters (defence and foreign affairs excepted) pertaining to legislative powers exercised by the administering authority. This really meant « the laying of the corner stone of Somali democracy » for the Council consisted of persons designated by representatives of the people during special and traditional assemblies known as « *scir* ».

This period also witnessed the initial participation of educated young Somali in international affairs and in missions sent to the Food and Agriculture Organization, Unesco, W.H.O. and UNICEF and the inclusion of Somali nationals on the benches of regional courts and the Court of Assizes. The latter decision was taken in respect of the « quadi » on family laws and the principles of the Koran. Other Somali subjects who had been trained in colleges at Florence, Rome, Cesano and Modena, were admitted to the Armed Forces, the police and the Finance Guards.

From 1953 to 1955

Although making every effort to train personnel suitable to the requirements of public office and general administration, Italy did not forget the question of moral indoctrination. Full recognition was paid to those Somalis who had shown themselves ready to accept responsibility and they were recommended for some of the more delicate appointments. It was then possible to institute those exterior symbols so important to the formation and preparation of new social groups and foremost among these was the « national flag of Somalia » (October 12, 1954), an expression of national unity. The raising of this flag marked the passage from a tribal society to a territorial state while a further step forward in the building of a democratic structure was made with the creation of municipalities, which had risen to forty five by the end of the period under examination.

The political parties, which had begun to form in 1950, became numerous and some of them attracted a large number of registered members. similar to the trade unions which were grouped under a federation and another, somewhat looser, body.

The creation of District Councils and the approval of regulations for the General Elections (March 1955) meant that a great deal had already been accomplished towards ensuring that the Somali people took an active interest in the government of the territory.

It was during this period that a start was made on the second phase of the economic research programme that had begun with the recommendations made by the Italian economist, Giovanni Malagodi (1953) and which were continued by various international missions.

« *The interest shown by large numbers of the population in political questions, as also in administrative, economic and social problems* » — says the Green Paper — « *the orderly activities of the political parties, the discussions held by the political and administrative bodies over the three year period and the growing number of Somali nationals holding positions in nearly all civil* (*4,213 at the end of 1955*) *and military departments* » augered well for the eventual transfer of powers to a government composed of Somalis.

The First Legislature: 1956 to 1958

Between the end of 1955 and the beginning of 1956, the Territorial Council approved the regulations on the institution and functions of the Legislative Assembly, its powers and the drafting of laws. These regulations were issued and came into force as law as from February 1956, governing that legislative body in much the same way as the Chamber of Deputies in Italy. Successively, members were elected and sixty seats were held for Somali nationals and ten for the ethnical minorities (4 Italians, 4 Arabs, 1 Indian and 1 Pakistani).

The Green Paper states that « in the history of Somalia, the institution of this Legislative Assembly marked the change from trusteeship to a stage of autonomy for the people of that territory ». It paved the way to a Government, for which a special Order of May 1956 had established the attributes and functions, composed of a Prime Minister and Ministers who were in charge of departments dealing with various branches of administration — internal affairs, social, economic and financial affairs and general affairs. On January 1, 1957, the Somalis were handed full powers for internal questions and Italian officials remained purely in advisory capacities. A special office for Italian affairs was opened and another office and agency were created for the purpose of continuing execution of economic development schemes for the 1954-1960 period. An International Committee — with the Prime Minister as Chairman and composed of Ministers, the head of the Planning Office and the head of the Agency — was responsible for coordination and approval of all schemes (November 1956).

The Italian Security Corps was disbanded on January 1, 1956 and Somali personnel were transferred to the local police force.

But the creation of a sound administrative structure for Somalia was also accompained by other determined efforts to draw the people

towards sound and lasting democratic principles. « *At this stage of political and administrative evolution — a freely elected legislative assembly, Somali ministers, departments mostly headed by Somalis — Italy's juridical responsibility towards the United Nations under the Trusteeship Agreement also included certain duties towards the people themselves, perhaps of a less precise nature but nevertheless still important* ».

Among decisions concerning moral and symbolic questions, the administering authority caused the Senior Institute of Law, Economy and Sociology to be changed to a non-profit making body and instituted military and civil decorations and the Somali Order of Merit.

The Legislative Assembly, in new and more functional premises, voted a Bill on foreign trade, dealing mostly with finance and currency, budget estimates for the 1956-57 financial year and a Bill delegating powers to the Government for the issuing of special laws. The Assembly also discussed a draft Bill on Somali citizenship which was later modified and approved as the « Law on Citizenship » of February 1960.

From April 1957 to December 1958, the Assembly discussed 174 assorted items, including 55 Bills covering customs duties, cotton production, aid to enterprise, forma pauperis, tax regulations, military courts, etc. The appointment of district judges meant that all levels of justice could be administered throughout the territory — « *qadi* », courts of the *qadi*, district courts, Regional courts, Appeal courts, Assizes. Appeal Assizes, Supreme Court.

There were many committees in which Somalis played an important role. One of these was the committee that discussed and drafted the labour laws (November 1958) with the help of Italian experts and the B.I.T. At the end of 1958, discussions were held on the new regulations for general and local elections which authorized universal suffrage for the first time. Voters of both sexes were required to have passed the age of eighteen years while persons standing for election were to be of twenty five years of age and able to write freely in Arabic and Italian.

The political parties began to widen their activities in view of the elections to be held the following year. From an economic viewpoint, the most important event of this period was the visit of a mission sent by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Other visits were made by experts and exponents of the United Nations, the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa and the Commissions for the overseas territories of the E.E.C., I.C.A. etc.

The Government then declared its wish to associate itself with the Common Market and the Minister for Economic Affairs explained Somalia's chief problems to the 22nd. session of the Trusteeship Council.

During this period, the United States and Great Britain promised economic aid to the future independent Republic of Somalia.

Other objectives were now reached in social fields. Schemes and projects concerning health and hygiene were launched, talks were held over the possibilities of educating nomad tribes and the problems of the artisan trade were analysed. Numerous improvements were made to villages, roads, buildings and water mains were repaired and even new « rural villages » were handed over to the inhabitants.

From the Legislative Assembly to the Constituent Assembly

From 1957 onwards, committees had been set up for the purpose of drafting a Constitution and these continued their labours over the successive two years. Once again, Somali ministers, exponents of political parties and qualified local leaders played an important role in the future of the country.

March 1959 witnessed the general elections which heralded the second Legislative Assembly which was inaugurated on May 26 in the presence of a personal representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations and a special group of Italian Ministers and parliamentarians.

In this Assembly, composed of 90 Somali deputies, the absolute majority was held by the « League of Young Somali ». According to regulations issued in 1959, the Government that was formed was composed of a Prime Minister, a Minister of the Interior, a Minister of Parliamentary Liaison, a Minister of Justice, a Minister of Finance, a Minister of Industry and Trade, a Minister of Public Works and Communications, a Minister of Agriculture, a Minister of Public Instruction, a Minister of Public Health, Veterinary Services and Labour and a Minister for General Affairs. The Government then presented a detailed programme which was carefully discussed. The end of the trusteeship was now rapidly approaching and it was decided to hand over constituent powers (Law of January 8, 1960). It was pointed out that it was urgent to approve the draft Constitution and a Political Committee was appointed to make the finishing touches.

During 1959, new laws were issued on the press, customs and fiscal matters and, prior to the second Legislative Assembly, a maritime code, while a special department for control of Government laws and decrees was set up at the State Auditor's Office. Much importance

was given the Legislative Assembly's decision to authorize the Government to issue various legal codes. Approval was also passed on laws concerning citizenship, foreign investments in Somalia (the law contained a number of clauses likely to attract foreign capital), etc. Outstanding from a social viewpoint was the law abolishing « *halifato* » (March 1960) under which system an ethnical group was accepted in association by another group but under certain conditions of inferiority. This law established the principle of equality of all the people of Somalia. The law on the creation of a national Army came into force during the following April.

The Constitution, discussed in detail during numerous meetings by the Constituent Assembly — the Green Paper states — was approved on June 21, 1960 on conditions that a referendum be held. This took place in June 1960. It is interesting to note that discussions were attended by observers from Somaliland, which became independent on June 26, 1960 and allied itself to Somalia on the following July 1.

The Republic of Somalia began its existence on July 1, 1960. It possessed a democratic structure, with a single Chamber and a Constitution that reflects the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Rights, guarantees equality of all persons before the law, freedom of association and economic enterprise, etc.

Structure of Government

The preparation of personnel suitable to proper administration was based on wider educational facilities and practical teaching.

	1950	*1960*
Central and Local Government		
Italians	760	388
Somali	2,182	5,582
Military Authorities (Police)		
Italians	521	51
Somali	2,182	5,582

The above figures should be considered in relation to the fact that, in 1950, no Somali filled a position of importance while, in 1960, all services were directed and executed by local staff. The few Italians remaining were magistrates, doctors, teachers, engineers and various experts carrying out work that required long preparation.

The complicated task of furthering social progress in Somalia began to spread to all classes. The growth of education and the idea of democratic forms of competition gave rise to feelings of civic respons-

ibility and permitted the creation of an *elite* which, enjoying widespread prestige, showed itself quite capable of assuring the correct government of a new and independent country.

From Trusteeship to an Independent Nation

When the administering authority first took over, Somalia still showed signs of traditions by which the tribes were called upon to assume collective responsibility for the mistakes of individuals and social order was based on this principle. The gradual changes necessary to lay the foundations of a democratic nation with a territorial structure called for the closest attention on the part of the Italian authorities, the Somali people and the United Nations. In order to achieve the best results possible, the following directives were followed — rapid « de-colonization », intensive training of Somali personnel for all branches of government, cancellation of tribal customs and the introduction of a territorial organization and, most important of all, the teaching of a spirit of national unity to populations that, for centuries, had jealously safeguarded laws based on agnate principles.

Publication of the illustrated magazine "ITALIA" began again in January of this year. Printed in five languages (English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic) and published every two months, this magazine is a useful photographic reminder of the persons and events of importance in contemporary Italy. Of large format, printed in rotogravure, interested readers can reproduce the photographs in any newspaper or publication by any method.

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ITALO-LIBYAN RELATIONS

Political, Trade and Cultural Collaboration

« Italian Affairs » has already had occasion to write about relations between Italy and Libya and the situation encountered in those branches attracting major interest — emigration, economy and education and culture (1). Particulars were also given of the principal economic and financial questions and their settlement by means of direct agreement between the two states as per Resolution No. 338/V of December 15, 1950 voted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Among such questions, those worthy of closer attention were as follows:

a) the method to be adopted in adjudicating property belonging to the Italian State to Libya;

b) choice of premises for Italian diplomatic and consular services and Italian schools;

c) settlement of obligations assumed by Italian social welfare organizations;

d) payment of pensions to Libyan civil employees and members of the Armed Forces dependent upon the Italian authorities;

e) transfer to Italy of property and liquid capital belonging to Italian citizens wishing to leave Libya;

f) the return of property to Italians who had been compelled to evacuate as a result of the war and speedy transfer of smallholdings to farmers registered with the Land Settlement Agencies which were due to be wound up.

To reach agreement on the above, a special Italian delegation opened conversations in Tripoli in 1953. The talks continued at length and only really concluded in 1956 with the signing in Rome, on October 2 of an Italo-Libyan Agreement « *on economic collaboration and the regulation of questions arising from the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, December* 15, 1950, *and exchange of Notes* ».

From this moment, relations between Italy and Libya became more embracing and based on solid principles of reciprocal collaboration. The Agreement, as the preamble clearly stated, was stipulated for

(1) Refer: Vol. III, No. 5, pp. 493-500.

« the express purpose of settling outstanding questions between the two countries in a friendly and lasting manner ».

The Agreement may be considered as ideal to the reaching of the goals that were intended and, because of this, it is interesting to follow the progress in Italo-Libyan relations over the past few years. The following report, therefore, is a summary of what has happened, the way in which the Agreement has been respected and how it must be considered as a starting point to more fruitful and closer friendship.

Signed on October 2, 1956, the Agreement was ratified by Italy under Law No. 843 of August 17, 1957 and came into force on the date of exchange of deeds of ratification (Bengasi, December 7, 1957).

Under Article 1, both Governments promised to open negotiations as soon as possible on a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Maritime Traffic and a Cultural Agreement. The relative drafts were made by Italy and presented to the Libyan Govenment which is still examining them.

Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 concerned the transfer to the Libyan Government of property existing in Libya and formerly belonging to Italy. The last of the above articles permitted the Italian Government to retain ownership of buildings necessary to diplomatic and consular services and schools and no objections were raised.

Perhaps one of the most important principles of the Agreement is contained in Article 9 « concerning respect of the rights and interests of Italian citizens in Libya » since « no contestation, even on the part of individuals, may be raised over the property of Italian citizens in Libya for reasons held to be the responsibility of past government or the Italian Trusteeship existing prior to the creation of the Libyan State (December 24, 1951).

This means that, to all intents and purposes, the Libyan Government guarantees rights of ownership to Italians with property in that country and permits them the exercise of their rights by law.

Because of a whole series of circumstances, this very important principle has not been put into execution in Cyrenaica where the few Italian property owners still existing are subjected to the restrictions introduced in 1951 following an agreement stipulated at that time with the nations responsible for local administration.

In view of this, and after repeated requests that the question be settled in a satisfactory and final manner, the Italian Government suggested that, as an alternative, the Libyan authorities might well carry out expropriation on the grounds of public utility and pay a suitable indemnity to those having claims. This is also still being examined by the competent authorities.

In dealing with rural and urban « concessions », Article 9 recognized the right to the issuing of deeds of ownership, following fulfillment of obligations foreseen in the relative regulations, only in certain cases and the Libyan Government, following full sovereignty of the new state, reserved the right to revoke others.

Article 10 and the relative Attachments deal with the complex question of completion, on the part of Italy, of land development that had been undertaken by the former Italian authorities in Tripolitania. The financing of this is authorized in Law No. 843, August 17, 1957 and expenditure was estimated at 2.5 milliard lire, to be borne by the Exchequer.

Long before the termination of the four-year period foreseen for the « development plan » in question, that is, February 1960, the scheme had been completed. The results were as follows: of the 1,185 farm settlements listed in the Agreement, 1,140 had undergone transformation and improvement. Of the latter total, 92 were given new boundaries and, in the end, it was possible to transfer 1.048 small farms to Italian settlers.

It is true that a certain number of these families later preferred to rid themselves of the property they had so acquired and in this they were facilitated by loans granted to Libyan citizens desirous of purchasing by the Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura. But it is also true that these same families were not excessively worried about repatriation since they were in possession of a certain amout of capital.

The transfer of business and funds of the Italian social welfare organizations formerly operating in Libya (I.A.S.A.I., I.N.A.I.L., I.N.P.S.) and the ceding of reserves to the new Libyan Social Insurance Institute, as foreseen in Article 12 of the Agreement, are almost completed, together with the sale of property and other possessions of the said organizations at an established price.

Article 13, referring to the Italian legislation concerning payment of pensions and other sums to civil and military personnel under the former Italian authorities in Libya (Law No. 1117, November 2, 1955), merely repeated the principles of equity previously expounded by the Italian Government prior to the adoption of the above-mentioned Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of December 15, 1950 (Article 3).

At December 31, 1961, Italy's expenditure on the execution of the said law amounted to 1.5 milliard lire, as under:

a) end of service bonuses to Libyan civil and military personnel: number of persons receiving bonuses - 6,198.

Total. Lire 920,000,000

b) investigations of rights to pensions and functioning of joint Committees:

Total. Lire 82,000,000

c) payment of invalid pensions for injuries received during service: Number - 650.

Annual expenditure. Lire 20,000,000

Approximate expenditure over 19 years (from January 1, 1943 - withdrawal of Italian authorities).

Lire 380,000,000

d) pensions granted with military decorations: Number - 280.

Annual expenditure. Lire 20,000,000

Expenditure over 19 years. Lire 63,800,000

Under Article 15, various forms of assistance were granted to Italian citizens who had left Libya between June 10, 1940 and the date on which the Agreement came into force or to those who intended to repatriate within a period of four years from the latter date.

Such dispositions, as far as currency transfers are concerned, have been executed with great generosity on the part of the Libyan authorities.

Article 16, in conclusion, established the methods by which « the Italian Government, in accordance with the feelings of friendship and collaboration evisting between the two nations, would pay the sum of 2,750,000 Libyan pounds as a contribution towards the economic construction of that country ».

This promise has been carried out by the Italian Government after some partial modifications, concerning executive questions, were agreed upon as being reciprocally useful.

Italians resident in Libya, calculated at 45,000 in Tripolitania and very few in Cyrenaica in 1954, now number about 30,000 in the former and approximately 500 in the latter, most of them being doctors, teachers, engineers, surveyers, members of the clergy and tradesmen.

It has already been mentioned that, as far as *agriculture* is concerned, the assignment of farms to a certain number of Italian settlers has not prevented them from repatriating. But it must not be forgotten that the progress made in prospecting and producing oil, plus the probability that more exists, will lead to a new economic structure being created with consequent modifications to the possibilities of settlers. However, the Italian community in Libya is still among the largest on African soil.

As such, it has been somewhat hard hit by a Libyan law of May 24, 1960 which prohibits the purchase of property by foreigners, except in recognized cases of public interest. But such a measure was needed to put a stop to speculation on the part of other circles.

In analysing economy, one of the first things that must be mentioned is the discovery of oil in Libya, in quantities that are gradually increasing and which are currently quite sufficient for commercial purposes. Towards the end of 1960, of a total of 213 wells bored, 39 were producing oil and 3 gas, the daily yield being 84,436 barrels, equal to 4,220,000 tons per annum. At January 1, 1962, the number of wells had risen to 164, with a daily yield of 251,000 barrels, equal to 12,550,000 tons per annum.

This is a branch of economy that is extremely important and future prospects appear good. Two Italian companies — « CORI » (belonging to the National Hydrocarbons Agency) and « AUSONIA » (Edison group) are operatingin Cyrenaica and, after the necessary geological and seismographic surveys, began drilling a short time ago.

Although the Libyan Financial Institute and the Libyan Agency for Public Development and Economic Stability, economic organizations of an international character to which Italy contributed funds, both completed their programmes some time ago and have since been wound up, Italy has further extended the benefits of customs exemptions applied to Libyan products exported to Italian markets and this form of economic assistance will now be renewed for a further two years. Authorization to do this has been obtained from G.A.T.T.

On a *commercial* plane, Italy continues to enjoy priority over other countries in relation to import-export trade with Libya. This may be seen in the following table for the first six months of 1961 (in Libyan pounds).

Libyan Exports

Italy	303,000	Malta	45,000
U.R.S.S	151,000	Holland	44,000
Great Britain	85,000	Western Germany	33,000

Libyan Imports

Italy	5,676,000	Ceylon	436,000
Great Britain	5,181,000	Egypt	353,000
U.S.A.	5,037,000	Spain	314,000
Western Germany	3,578,000	Yugoslavia	279,000
France	1,086,000	Belgium	212,000
Holland	910,000	Austria	183,000
Japan	475,000	Czechoslovakia	179,000
U.R.S.S.	441,000		

Among the countries exporting to Libya, Italy only recently acquired the lead, being at second place after Great Britain in the first six months of 1960 and at third place (preceded by the United States) at the end of 1960. However, such short-lived oscillations are generally caused by temporary imports of material and equipment needed for oil prospecting and it is these items which permitted the two aforementioned countries to head the list.

There should be some strong variations in future Libyan exports for the first sales of local oil during the second half of 1961 point to a considerable increase in volume. Specific data are not yet available because the wells have only been producing for a relatively short period.

Returning to trade, however, stress must be laid on the fact that Libya is the African country with which Italy has the highest volume of exports and, in order of importance, is the State with which this country has the fourth highest trade surplus. In 1959, this surplus amounted to 13 milliard lire, almost reached 18 milliard lire in 1960 and registered 9.5 milliard lire in the first half of 1961, not including transfer of capital and remittances from Italian residents in that country.

In conclusion, Italy's leading position (first place and 39% of the total imports and first place and 2.7% of exports) once again points to the traditional feeling of friendship between the two nations and to the fact that the Italian community in Libya is continuing to make a valuable contribution towards local progress.

Cultural relations are flourishing and the Italian Institute of Culture has proved to be extremely successful, its activities being closely followed and commented upon by the Libyans. The 1960-61 scholastic year must also be considered satisfactory with figures but little below those registered in 1952-53, in spite of the contraction in the number of Italian residents. There are 69 Italian schools attended by 8,738 pupils (against 9,653 eight years earlier), as follows:

SCHOOL	No.	Italian Students	Non-Italian Students	Total
Nursery schools	19	1,071	752	1,826
Elementary schools	41	3,453	1,501	4,954
Technical and vocational schools	4	628	242	870
Secondary schools	2	531	132	663
Senior secondary schools	3	321	104	425
	69	6,007	2,731	8,738

Yet another interesting factor that comes to light after examination of the above data, is the percentage of « non-Italian » students

— mostly Libyans — which has constantly increased in all grades. The figure was calculated at 30% in 1952/53 (7,453 Italians and 2,200 non-Italians) but it has now risen to more than 45%, something that speaks for itself.

The teaching corps during the past year numbered 444, classified as follows: permanent secondary school teachers - 33; permanent elementary school teachers - 112; assistant secondary school teachers - 60; non-permanent elementary school teachers - 160; other staff - 79.

About 24 Libyan undergraduates are currently attending Italian universities on scholarships awarded by the Italian authorities. A further two Libyans have entered the Air Force College at Nisida for training as commissioned pilots.

Although this report is necessarily brief and incomplete, it is sufficient to show that Italo-Libyan relations are more or less free of unsolved questions. It is only reasonable to presume that the ties of friendship and reciprocal confidence now existing will help in establishing an an atmosphere of confidence in the Mediterranean and strengthen relations between the West and the Arab world.

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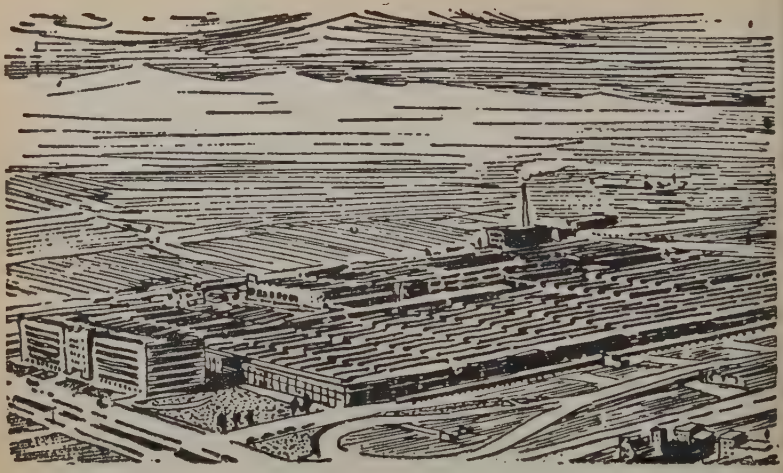

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THE ADMINISTRATION AND LABOUR

Training Centres and Courses for Unemployed

In spite of the fact that unemployment is dropping, there are still persons who, either because jobs suitable to them are lacking, or because they are too old, lack technical knowledge or are physically unsuited, fail to obtain work and this again meant that the authorities were compelled to give the problem their undivided attention in 1961 (1). To this end, the labour-training ad forestation centres, created and managed for the express purpose of relieving unemployment, continue to maintain their chief characteristic of providing assistance to persons who are involuntarily out of work and they have considerably increased their possibilities of offering employment and income to those who are more difficult to place in any productive occupation.

On the initiative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 10,710 of these centres continued to operate in 1961 although 6,748 were of but recent institution. The total attendance throughout the year in question was 11,743,517 days. To this figure must be added those relative to the 65 archaeological centres (a total of 98,137 working days) which operate on the basis of an agreement between the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Superintendent's Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts.

Table I. - Labour-training and Forestation Centres (1961)

ZONE	Persons Employed		Days Employed	
	No.	%	No.	%
North Italy	78,122	*31.4*	3,587,605	*30.3*
Central Italy	58,212	*23.4*	2,754,762	*23.3*
South Italy	81,271	*32.6*	4,067,796	*34.3*
Insular Italy	31,537	*12.6*	1,431,491	*12.1*
Total	249,142	*100.0*	11,841,654	*?00.0*

Approximately 229,528 workers and 19,614 instructors were employed in these centres. Percentage division of days per category of public works is as follows:

(1) Refer also to " General Index " (Labour) included in this number.

Roads	*53.9%*
Public waters, etc.	*0.7%*
Public building	*17.5%*
Private homes	—
Sanitation, etc.	*2.9%*
Land reclamation	*19.8%*
Land transformation	*0.1%*
Sundry	*4.3%*
Archaeological excavation	*0.8%*

Of the labour-training and employment centres opened in 1961, the most important related to the provinces of Florence, Rovigo, Cagliari, Nuoro and Sassari for they formed part of a more general plan to alleviate conditions in areas that suffered very greatly through unemployment. Others in the provinces of Brescia, Lecce and Rovigo were opened for the express purpose of repairing damage caused by bloods while those specifically dealing with afforestation and development plan were coordinated with other schemes being executed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Vocational Training, Courses

A marked effort to lighten unemployment was again made in 1961 through special training courses for persons with no occupation. These courses, open to those who, by reason of unemployment, must improve their technical knowledge, or change or learn a trade because of the dictates of the labour market or emigration regulations, are extremely rapid. They are essentially of a practical nature and those attending them not only receive minimum wages but are also given a certain priority when seeking jobs or emigrating, provided that they have successfully passed the final examinations or tests.

Courses of this type in 1961 totalled 1,417 and they were attended by 29,701 unemployed persons for a total of 2,238, 963 days. The 851 courses which were started during 1961 were divided as follows:

Northern Italy	263 courses, equal to	30.9%
Central Italy	110 courses, equal to	40.2%
Southern Italy	342 courses, equal to	40.2%
Insular Italy	136 courses, equal to	16.0%

	No.	*%*
Agriculture, reserves and fishing	19	2.3
Industry	577	67.8
Building, roads, railways and ports	161	18.9
Transport and communications	8	0.9
Commerce, banking and insurance	35	4.1
Sundry	51	6.0

Particulars relative to final examinations show that of 16,271 unemployed persons sitting for these, 15,154 (93.1%) were successful. Of these, 8,078 (53.3%) were persons attending initial training courses, 5,710 (37.7%) were undergoing advanced training while 1,366 were specializing in some particular trade or profession.

Among the courses arranged for unemployed persons during 1961, special mention must be made of those concerned with the *training* of would-be emigrants and those arranged under agreements with companies interested in hiring workers after they are qualified.

Of the first group, 27 courses were arranged by the metalmechanical industries for the training of 540 persons, following a promise made by the « *Office National d'Immigration* » that those who were considered suitable would be found employment in France. A further 25 courses were also arranged by the same industrial branch in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Public Instruction, with the collaboration of the *Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration*. They were for 320 persons interested in emigrating overseas on completion of training. Another 393 courses, covering the building and metalmechanical industries and services (transport, clothing and hotel industry), were held for 7,984 unemployed willing to emigrate to Germany under an agreement stipulated with the Federal authorities. In conclusion, a further 14 courses were arranged for 370 persons prepared to work in the Low Countries when they had reached a suitable technical level.

The second group covered 39 courses for 1,287 unemployed and arrangements were left mainly in the hands of the interested companies. It was also agreed that these courses be given in special premises and not held within the factories themselves.

Twenty seven conversion courses were held in 1961 for 1,400 men who had been suspended from employment and these permitted the interested persons to learn a new trade to replace that which had become redundant as a result of new production methods.

In general, working days totalled in labour-training and forestation centres and daily attendance of vocational training courses were estimated at 14,081,617. Considering that the average working year is 250 days — a figure that is seldom reached by those engaged in open-air employment, such, as building — it may be truthfully observed that schemes to lessen unemployment last year resulted in permanent work for over 56,300 persons.

Funds allocated for the said centres and training courses over the past two years, including the financing of apprentices, are as follows (in milliard lire):

Financial Year	Budget Allocations	From Unemployment Fund	Total
1959/60	12.0	20.0	32.0
1960/61	18.0	30.0	48.0

Available funds for the year 1961/62 amounted to 28 milliard lire.

* * *

As in the past, considerable help in absorbing unemployed manpower was given by the I.N.A.-Casa and social security organizations. In all, these provided employment covering 7,130,186 working days, divided among the chief regional groups as follows:

	No. Days	%
Northern Italy	2,619,353	*36,7*
Central Italy	1,232,427	*17,3*
Southern Italy	2,238,381	*31,4*
Insular Italy	1,040,025	*14,6*

Compared to 1960, there has been a contraction of almost four million working days but this is mostly due to less work undertaken by the labour-training centres whose average business fell from 200 milliard in 1960 to 133 milliard in 1961 (— 33.5%).

Table II. - Estimated Costs of Projects Financed by the Four Principal Social Security Organizations.
(in million lire)

	Costs of Projects already started at January 1, 1961	Costs of Projects Started in 1961	Total
I.N.A.I.L.	11,293	4,493	15,786
I.N.A.M.	6,585	2,234	8,819
I.N.P.S.	4,768	2,786	7,554
E.N.P.A.S.	2,340	701	3,041
Total	24,986	10,214	35,200

Working days registered for projects financed by the four principal social welfare organizations — I.N.A.I.L., I.N.P.S., I.N.A.M. and E.N.P.A.S. — registered a slight increase to reach a total of 756,133.

These projects cover repairs to offices, hospitals, clinics, welfare centres and rest homes belonging to the said organizations and the building of private homes which are considered as an investment.

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LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The Ministry of Labour's Activities in 1960-61

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security came into being in 1945 under Decree-Law No. 337 of June 21. In sixteen years, this department has performed a most important task and has made sure that Italy keeps abreast of other progressive nations in all matters pertaining to labour. The complicated questions that the Ministry is called upon to settle has required complete reorganization of its original structure so that dependent offices might become more efficient and functional (1). During 1960 and 1961, intervention in labour and social matters was considerable as will be seen from this article.

* * *

Among the more important State decisions over *labour relations* are various regulations pertaining to employment of domestic servants, execution and extension of transitory rulings concerning minimum wages, etc. Under Law No. 264 of March 13, 1958, it has been possible to give a more organic structure to regulations on domestic service and persons employed in this branch have been assured safeguards as regards wages, overtime and holidays, yearly bonuses, old age pensions and insurance. Such beneficial legislation was greatly assisted by the introduction of executive rulings, such as Presidential Decree No 1289 of December 20, 1959 which established the main characteristics of domestic service, responsibilities of employers, registration of employers, composition of provincial committees responsible for such registration and the manner in which controls and safeguards can be assured. This Decree also covers possibilities of appeals against decisions taken by the provincial commissions that may be made to the Central Commission and also contains norms dealing with same.

With the issuing of such a quantity of legislation, legal force can now be exerted when non-observance of regulations occurs. Special decrees issued by local Prefects have authorized the appointment of the provincial commissions while, under Ministerial Decree of February 12, 1960, the Central Commission for Domestic Employment has been appointed at the Ministry of Labour.

(1) Refer also to " General Index " (Labour) included in this number.

Initial execution of the « erga omnes » Law No. 741 of July 14, 1959 came about in 1960. This contains transitory regulations guaranteeing mininum wages for workers and, for the period of one year, authorized the Government to issue compulsory rulings concerning adherence to the clauses of the collective labour agreements stipulated up to the date the law comes into force. Under the said Law No. 741 and Law No. 1027 of October 1, 1960 (the latter extended the term permitted the Government) it has been possible to modify a large number of collective agreements covering wide branches of economic activity. The delegated powers authorized by the law terminated on January 3 last.

The work carried out by the competent offices of the Ministry of Labour at June 30, 1961 affected a total of 4,808 agreements and may be summarized as follows:

Decrees published in the " Official Gazette " - 177 concerning 515 agreements.
Decrees in course of publication in the " Officiale Gazette " - 45 concerning 140 agreements.
Decrees requiring the signature of the President of the Republic - 26 concerning 81 agreements.
Decrees sent to the Cabinet for approval - 185 concerning 842 agreements.
Decrees in course of distribution - 95 concerning 589 agreements.
Decrees approved and being printed - 255 concerning 2,109 agreements.
Total decrees - 783; total agreements - 4,276.

Examination of the remaining 532 agreements is proceeding rapidly and the relative decrees are being drafted.

Other legislation and regulations that have been issued and brought into force relate to many productive categories, including. building and related, cement, chalk and lime, brick products, timber and cork, the press, private hospitals, electric bulbs and similar, management and employees of farms and forestry organizations, agricultural labourers, certain food processes, ceramics and pottery, hairdressers, pharmaceutics, oil and by-products, theatrical entertainment, etc.

Legislation on labour relations

This was considerably improved in the past year with the execution of Law No. 1369 of October 23, 1960 dealing with manpower and new regulations on contracting which came into force six months after their publication in the « Official Gazette ».

The law applies equally to State holdings and public hodies and it forbids such enterprise to call for tenders for the use of manpower in the execution of projects and services even when the said enterprise uses capital, machinery or equipment furnished by the contractor or when some form of compensation is offered.

The Ministry of Labour, because of the complicated situation that the law is supposed to unravel and the difficulties of interpretation, has distributed circulars to the competent supervising bodies so that these will fully understand the meaning of such new legislation and will speedily carry out accurate enquiries and successively report any infractions to the judicial authorities.

Following action taken by the said supervising bodies, about 6,000 persons dismissed from companies contracting manpower have been reabsorbed by enterprises that earlier tendered for labour. The number should rise in a relatively short period because of the reorganization of companies that will, in future, be directly responsible for services and other undertakings for which contractors were originally used.

In view of the rulings contained in Article 8 of the said law, concerning tenders approved by the State Monopolies, the Transport and Post and Telecommunications Departments, opportune talks have been held with the interested parties for the drafting of suitable regulations in order to ensure proper safeguards for workers.

Law No. 66 of February 10, 1961 deals with the new structure of the Institute of Social Medicine which has now been renaimed « The Italian Institute of Social Medicine » and become a national centre for research on the medical and social aspects of labour and the various forms of social security and health services.

The Ministry of Labour has given close attention to questions of *social security* and numerous decisions have been reached and later brought into force.

Some of the more important social security regulations concern the follow:

a) *compulsory insurance against occupational diseases and accidents.* Law No. 62 of February 4, 1960 establishes, among other things, an increase of 20% in benefits payable on death or permanent disability caused by occupational diseases or accidents up to December 31, 1948. Presidential Decree No. 1169 of July 21, 1960 confirms execution of Law No. 455 of April 12, 1943 on compulsory insurance against silicosis and asbestosis, modified by Decree-Law No. 648, March 20, 1956.

Presidential Decree No. 1055 of August 4, 1960 approves regulations on the execution of Law No. 93 of February 20, 1958 covering compulsory insurance for radiologists.

In conclusion, Law No. 51 of February 10, 1961 modifies current legislation on pensions for persons suffering from silicosis or asbestosis.

b) *compulsory old age, disability and survivors insurance.*

Legislative and administrative decisions in this field have mostly been directed towards modifying or widening regulations covering certain categories of employed persons (insured with special bodies that replace the general old age, disability and survivors' insurance schemes) who are safeguarded under a programme that has nothing to do with the general social security service for workers. Some regulations relating to self-employed persons have also been brought into force.

Importance is attached to Law No. 5 of January 3, 1960 which has authorized the opening of a special compulsory old age, disability and survivors insurance scheme for miners. This same law also reduces the pensionable age for miners from 60 to 55 years.

Other decisions of the year include: a Presidential Decree of June 22, 1960 which revalues (about 85% of the total) pensions payable to employees of private electrical companies. Law No. 1183 of October 12, 1960 authorizes a rise in pensions for ships' crews and other maritime personnel while a Ministerial Decree of November 3, 1960 approves the decision taken on July 1, 1960 by the Board of the E.N.P.A.L.S. to pay a bonus to persons employed in the entertainment branch and to give an extra allowance for a period of one year. Law No. 1593 of December 22, 1960 contains norms that more clearly interpret Law No. 638 of July 1, 1955 (social security scheme for persons employed in gas companies) and considerably widens the category of workers covered. Law No. 830 of July 28, 1961 provides rulings on social security coverage for employees of public transport companies operating under tender and introduces better conditions for certain categories of pensioners considered in Article 8 of the Royal Decree No. 2311 of October 19, 1923.

As far as self-employed persons are concerned, the Ministry of Labour had taken several administrative decisions that generally involve insurance against old age and disability for agricultural smallholders and artisans.

c) *compulsory sickness insurance.* This concerns about 42.5 million Italians, equal to about 85% of the total population and it must not be forgotten that, because of its economic and social repercussions, the « minor reform » carried out since 1959 has enabled differences in treatment for various categories of workers registered with the I.N.A.M. to be eliminated.

Law No. 1397 of November 27, 1960 has greatly widened sickness insurance and now requires that small family commercial enterprises shall pay insurance on behalf of their employees and families. Such contributions are paid to special provincial branch offices which belong to a national federation that is legally recognised.

The public authorities help to cover the claims made by this category with an annual allocation of 1,500 lire per registered person (traders and their families) up to a total of 4 milliard lire.

It is calculated that this law has brought insurance safeguards to approximately 2,500,000 persons.

In conclusions, Presidential Decree No. 184 of February 28, 1961, contains executive rulings for the aforesaid Law No. 1397, November 27, 1960.

d) *compulsory unemployment insurance.* Under three ministerial decrees, dated July 23, October 28 and June 30, 1961, special unemployment benefits are paid to persons employed in the industrial processing of tobacco in numerous provinces.

These decrees have brought improved conditions for workers who, in particularly unfortunate conditions, are the only ones to enjoy such a subsidy since the available funds of the competent insurance institution are used to finance other contributions to persons who are unemployed as per the contents of Law No. 264 of April 29, 1949.

Law No. 1237, October 20, 1960 authorizes an increase from 230 to 300 lire in extraordinary indemnities and subsidies for unemployment and from 80 to 120 lire daily for extra contributions for each member of the family entitled to such by law.

This has led to much greater annual expenditure, calculated at 16 milliard lire, but it has been authorized in view of the need to meet the increased cost of living and the minimum necessities of the unemployed worker. Government circles are presently discussing modifications to the whole system which will mean that benefits will be more satisfactory in the future.

Two ministeral decrees of November 26, 1960 authorized modifications to the charts concerning the tobacco processing industry and these mostly deal with exclusion from unemployment insurance, seasonal employment and un-paid periods (Art. 40, para. 9 and Art. 76, paras. 1 and 2 of Royal Decree No. 1827, October 4, 1935).

The two decrees have greatly eased the situation for the workers involved since they extend compulsory insurance to another fourteen provinces and reduce the period of fourced unemployment.

* * *

Three important laws have been passed dealing with the *financing of social security* - Law No. 77, February 10, 1961, Law No. 198, February 23, 1961 and Law No. 576, June 29, 1961. The first charges the Government with an annual contribution of 675 million lire to the National Fund foreseen in Article 23, letter b) of Law No. 1533,

December 29, 1956 on compulsory sickness insurance for artisans. The second, executing Article 5 of Law No. 463, July 4, 1959, charges the Government to pay 5 milliard lire per annum to the Artisans Old Age, Survivors and Disability Fund, for a period of five years as from the financial year 1959/60. The third requires that the authorities pay yet a further contribution towards the sick benefits fund for agricultural smallholders in order to meet the major allowances foreseen in letter *b*) of Article 22, Law No. 1136, November 22, 1954.

Under the general social security scheme, great importance is attached to family allowances that have been considerably increased under recent legislation and regualtions.

The whole question of family allowances was widely revised with the recent Law No. 1038, October 17, 1961 which modified the basic law dealing with family allowances and the Industrial Workers' Special Allowances Fund.

The law in question introduced the following main points:

a) the merging of productive branches into three categories as a means of easing payment of allowances, as follows:

1) industry, commerce, agriculture, tobacco processing;

2) banking, insurance, tax and customs services;

3) professional press correspondents and journalists.

b) standard allowances for categories 1) and 2);

c) abolition of limits on salaries and wages in relation to payment of contributions, even if applied on a gradual scale.

The Ministry, to further *social security and health insurance for Italians working abroad*, and *their families*, have concluded the following:

the signing of two protocols on October 14, 1960 at Bonn and December 2, 1960 in Rome which permit Italian seasonal workers to enjoy the benefits of the Convention in force between Italy and Germany on unemployment insurance;

the signing of an agreement on December 9, 1960 dealing with Italo-Brazilian emigration which includes clauses on social insurance. This agreement provides greater protection for Italian labour in Brazilian legislation and improves conditions of insurance against sickness, motherhood, death and disability;

the signing of a convention between Italy and Argentina at Buenos Aires on April 12, 1961. This covers social insurance schemes and agreement was reached during the visit the Italian President of the Republic made to the latter country.

* * *

On the question of *employment of manpower*, Law No. 778 of July 28, 1960 has modified the earlier Law No. 594 of July 14, 1957 on compulsory employment of blind telephone operators. But other administrative decisions were taken during 1960. The first was a Ministerial Decree dated February 25, 1960 which authorised the re-appointment of the Central Commission for Employment and Assistance to Unemployed. Another Ministerial Decree of June 19, 1960 authorized re-appointment of the Committee for Employment and Benefits for Unemployed Workers and the Ministerial Decree of July 26, 1960 re-appointed the Committee for Vocational and Technological Training. Another of the same date re-appointed a Consultive Committee for Apprenticeship and Employment of Young Workers.

* * *

Particular care and attention has been paid to the *vocational and technological* training of workers. The Ministry of Labour has been closely interested in financing special courses which, according to the category of person for whom they are intended, are divided into courses in vocational training for young workers or courses for unemployed workers.

Promoted and controlled by the Ministry of Labour and financed from a special fund which the Ministry operates itself and which receives annual contributions from public and other sources, such courses are mostly held at training centres recognized by the Government (almost 1,100) and are generally conducted by bodies or associations specialized in vocational training.

The following particulars given a good idea of the Ministry's operations in this specific field. Data refer to the financial year 1960-61:

— *vocational training courses for young workers* - 12,867, attended by 280,303 persons;

— *vocational training courses for unemployed workers* - 1,083, attended by 23,299 persons;

— *advanced training courses for apprentices* - 15,314, attended by 392,567 persons;

— *labour and afforestation centres* - 8,024, providing employment and training for 164,314 persons.

The great interest that the competent public department is showing in vocational and technological training is confirmed by the Government pledge to do everything possible in a field that is of the utmost

importance to the formation of a new and qualified labour force. Such a force is essential to Italy, particularly in view of the gradual process of European unity and also because, with excess manpower, vocational training is the only way of completely and productively using available labour.

* * *

The competent *Department of Cooperation*, attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, is responsible for supervising and encouraging the expansion of the cooperative movement in Italy.

Cooperatives existing in this country - and registered with the local Prefects - numbered 32,994 at June 30, 1961, classified as follows: consumer cooperatives - 4,648; production and labour cooperatives - 4,640; agricultural cooperatives - 4,790; building cooperatives - 16,435; transport cooperatives - 280; fishing cooperatives - 429; mixed cooperatives - 1,772.

Considering the geographical distribution, it will be seen that production and labour cooperatives are very numerous in southern Italy and this explains the fervour reigning in these regions and their strong desire for economic progress. Building cooperatives, on the other hand, have a high concentration in central Italy, mostly within the Commune of Rome. Consumer cooperatives flourish in northern Italy and represent about a quarter of all those in these regions. Agricultural cooperatives have recently begun to expand in the south.

Over the past few years the cooperative movement has developed to a very high degree. At June 30, 1961, 32,994 were registered with local Prefectures, against 26,113 at December 31, 1956, 27,886 at December 31, 1957, 29,241 at December 31, 1958, 31,310 at December 31, 1959 and 32,264 at December 31, 1960.

Much of this growth is due to facilities and assistance received from the public authorities. The movement has been the object of legislation that authorizes an increase in capital, held by the Cooperative Credit Department of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, from 2,500 million lire to 7 milliard, the Treasury supplying 2,500 million lire.

Now that this Cooperative Credit Department has additional funds at its disposal, the movement itself will benefit greatly and requests for loans from interested associations will have a much greater chance of being approved and satisfied.

NATIONALIZATION OF THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

The Government Bill Presented to Parliament

Informing Parliament of the intentions of the Government he headed, the Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani, referred to the much-discussed question of control of all branches concerned with the production, transportation, distribution and costs of electrical energy and he stated that the Government « aware that the problem cannot remain unsettled » would present Parliament with a proposal for the unification of the electrical system within a period of three months. He added that such a move, in the event of nationazilation, was in keeping with the contents of Article 43 of the Constitution and that the rights of shareholders would be guaranteed as also the economic stability of any eventual body that might be set up to control this industrial branch.

The centre-left Government met on the established date (June 18, 1962) and approved a draft Bill by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Signor Colombo. Together with his colleagues of the Ministry of the Budget and the Ministry of Justice, Signor Colombo described the appointment of an *Electrical Energy Board* which would take over all existing enterprise dealing with the production, transportation, transformation and distribution of electrical energy, irrespective of the source (hydro-electric and thermo-electric, including nuclear plants).

The importance of this Bill to national economy was recently confirmed in the Chamber of Deputies, members of which were ready to approve urgent procedure for the passage of the Government proposal. The Bill itself is nothing less than a document executing the principles contained in the Constitution relative to enterprise engaged in the supply of public services and energy sources of general interest. It contains specific norms on the nature and responsibilities of the national Board and on the transfer of the functions of private companies to it. However, it states that execution of overall regulations concerning electrical energy will take place through decrees having force of law that the Government will adopt within a period of six months from the date the nationalization law comes into force.

The Electricity Board is a public body operating under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and in accordance with instructions issued by a Committee of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. It is a unitary body, directly responsible for questions relative to produc-

tion, transportation and distribution of electrical energy throughout Italy and for ensuring that supplies are sufficient to the needs of economic expansion. The Board must function in a strictly economic manner and *may not suggest or promote the founding of companies nor hold any interests in them.* The transfer of companies within the electrical industry will take place by virtue of special decrees which will also cover the material take-over of production and distribution. Special regulations are included for municipal companies under local Councils and for those in regions with special statutes. Such companies and industries will be offered the chance of continuing as contractors of the Board or of merging directly with it. In any case, they will be given a period of two years in which to decide. The new Board will not absorb enterprise that produces electrical energy (self-producers) for personal production needs or other enterprise affiliated to it provided that a minimum of 70% of the energy produced is so consumed (based on averages for 1959-61). Nor will the Board take over small companies that produce not more than 10 million Kwh per annum.

As a means of estimating the value of the goods and property expropriated, and in the case of companies whose shares are quoted on the Stock Exchange, the authorities have decided that it will be fair to calculate the average capital value as per quotations on the Milan Stock Exchange from January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1961. On this basis, company capital will have a higher value. If shareholders so wish, the companies can continue to function but will have to alter their productive operations. Initially, their capital will consist of credits to be claimed in ten years, with equal amounts payable every six months at interest of 5.5%. In order to speed up new productive investments, special tax facilities will be applied when the said six-monthly sums are loaned to credit houses. In order to assist those who no longer wish to hold shares in nationalized companies, the law authorizes the Board, within six months from the date of institution, to purchase the shares of the companies concerned and to effect payment by means of Treasury Bonds. Purchase shall be at prices that are not above those calculated for indemnity and the shares to be bought will be transferred from the issuing companies which will then reduce their capital.

In order to fully understand the reasons that persuaded the Government to ask Parliament to approve a law of this kind, it is essential to have some idea of the present conditions of the Italian electrical industry.

Production, transportation and supply of electrical energy is carred on by: *a*) commercial companies with wholly private capital; *b*) com-

mercial companies with capital that is directly or indirectly in the hands of the State (indirectly because the capital belongs to a public body, such as the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction); *c*) municipal companies (which only enjoy autonomy as far as management and accounting are concerned and which are under the authority of local Councils): *d*) public enterprise such as the Volturno Agency, the Sicilian Electrical Agency, the Sardinian Electrical Agency and certain others (private, consortia, cooperatives). The latter constitute a minority.

From an objective viewpoint, it is necessary to distinguish between: energy produced from public waters (hydro-electric energy) under agreements reached on the basis of the 1933 Basic Law on Public Waters, covering about 70% of the energy produced; energy produced from solid or liquid fuels (thermal energy) or by means of nuclear reactors (now in course of construction), according to administrative authorization accorded under the 1933 law; transformation and supply of energy carried on by companies or bodies authorized to do so.

The varieties of sources of production and the maze of concessions and administrative authorizations, as well as differences in the time in which new plants are constructed, has led to many variations in the cost of electrical energy, so that it is difficult to to give a precise idea of what this may be. As a consequence, consumer charges vary enormously.

To this must be added a confused situation arising from the freezing of prices of electrical energy, authorized in 1942 and still partially in force. Efforts have been made to face the situation and level consumer charges by means of a recent proposal put forward by the Prices Committee (August 29, 1961). This covered standard charges throughout Italy for all electricity consumed for domestic purposes. For instance, in the North, electricity for lighting purposes cost 21/24/25 lire per kWh while in the southern regions the price reached as high as 42 lire per kWh, meaning that the poorer areas were paying far more for lighting than the richer ones. In the industrial field there is no uniformity, for charges vary according to the minimum consumed. There is also the difficulty of supplying sufficient quantities of electrical energy to meet the demands of industrial development in poorer regions. The private company, naturally, sells electrical energy in those areas where prices are more remunerative and it is not interested in supplying poor districts where the building up of industry demands low unitary prices permitting production of goods at competitive prices.

There is a singular lack of coordination in the production and supply of electricity and there is also an absence of long-distance network that can speedily carry energy from the production to the consumption point, particularly to those areas requiring low price supplies for industrial development.

Economists the world over are agreed that electrical energy is one of the most essential items in industrial production and social progress. Without it, there can be no work and no production. It has become a dominating factor in the lives of peoples and is a public service that must be supplied to private citizens according to their needs and not sold according to purely economic criteria of costs and income.

The question remains as to how production and supply can be given an overall structure. Only an organization that is in the hands of the public authorities or operated by a public body interested in general good rather than company profits, can possibly permit the reaching of those social and economic goals mentioned earlier. Becoming the proprietor of all companies dealing with electrical energy, the public authorities will have to undertake coordination of production and supply, furnishing those areas that private interest ignored and increasing production by building new power stations and plant in districts carefully chosen in the interests of harmonious economic expansion. If such a policy is followed, the benefits will be enormous, one of the chief being that the country's working classes will at last be able to pay fair, standard prices. Perhaps the most important thing of all is that a nationalized electrical industry will enable more speedy industrialization of the under-developed areas.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

Production and Exports

During the past ten years, the Italian boot and shoe trade has expanded constantly and has earned world recognition for the quality of its product (1). Total *production* of skin and leather boots and shoes in 1950 was 30,000,000 pairs but this figure rose to 90,000,000 in 1960, valued at about 160 milliard lire. Increase in production has logically brought about greater employment possibilities and persons engaged in the trade, numbering 29,000 in 1950, are now estimated at 48,500 (1960).

According to the index calculated by the Institute of Statistics, the rise over the past few years is as follows:

1953 — 100	*1957 — 125.9*
1954 — 104.7	*1958 — 135.7*
1955 — 102.2	*1959 — 143.0*
1956 — 109.3	*1960 — 157.1*

The index for the period January-October 1961 was 175.1, a further increase of 11% over that for the corresponding period of 1960 (158.9).

In 1950, Italy came last on the list of western European exporter countries but now heads the member states of the European Common Market and the *volume of exports* is growing all the time. In 1960, 27,600,000 pairs of boots and shoes were delivered to foreign markets and these were valued at 61.2 milliard lire. The past year revealed further expansion, exports amounting to 32,260,000 pairs, valued at 69 milliard lire, the average cost of each pair of boots and shoes exported being 2,075 lire. The above data refer to official exports and do not include purchases made personally by visitors to Italy. Any exact valuation of such purchases is not possible but it presumed that they amount to about 3/4 millions pairs.

Exports, according to quantity and value are set out in the following table which gives a clear picture of the strides that have been made by the Italian industry.

The principal markets for the Italian product are the United States, Western Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, France, Holland and Canada. There has been a considerable rise in exports to the

(1) See also: *General Index* (*Manufacturing*) included in this number.

EXPORTS OF LEATHER AND SKIN BOOTS AND SHOES

YEAR	Boots and Shoes No.	Value (1,000 lire)	YEAR	Boots and Shoes No.	Value (1,000 lire)
1951.....	302,288	900,000	1957.....	6,440,042	17,928,000
1952.....	502,902	1,372,600	1958.....	10,672,273	26,724,000
1953.....	627,986	1,614,200	1959.....	17,583,481	41,083,000
1954.....	927,195	2,581,200	1960.....	27,684,601	61,219,000
1955.....	1,704,206	4,716,200	1961.....	33,259,006	69,044,000
1956.....	3,266,727	9,423,700			

United States and Western Germany in the past few years and these two nations are undoubtedly Italy's best markets for they absorb 28% and 21% respectively of the total. Switzerland, with a population of about 5,000,000, imports about 1,900,000 pairs while trade with other nations, particularly Great Britain, Sweden and Canada, has grown. Various other European countries and some of the states of Africa and the Near East are also showing signs of interest and exports with them should rise in the near future.

With the gradual execution of the clauses of the E.C.M. and the gradual liberalization of imports, Italian sales on the French market have improved greatly, rising from approximately 342,000 pairs in 1959 to 910,000 pairs in 1960, values being 870.5 millions lire and 2,105.4 million lire respectively.

Imports of boots and shoes into Italy are extremely limited and do not exceed some thousands of pairs, mostly used as trade samples. The strength of the Italian industry was again shown in 1961 at the annual fair held at Vigevano and the first « *Exhibition of Boots, Shoes and Leather Goods* » held at Turin on July 15/23, arranged for the « Italia '61 » exposition. This fair covered a wide range of leather products and exhibitors numbered about 120, representing all branches of the industry.

TOMATO-GROWING AND PROCESSING

Its Role in Agriculture, Commerce and the Common Market

Market garden produce has an important place in Italian agricultural output and comprises two thirds of exported agricultural commodities at the present time. In terms of cultivation and economics, tomatoes and potatoes are pre-eminent among vegetables. The 1961 figures were as follows: 36 million quintals of potatoes from 360 thousand hectares (an average of 100.8 quintals per hectare); and 27 million quintals of tomatoes from 120 thousand hectares (an average of 225 quintals per hectare). Yet any direct comparison between the two must favour tomatoes whose real value is greater owing to higher yield and marketing possibilities which are predominant considerations. Indeed, comparing respective output from 1951-1960 it will be seen that the amount of land devoted to potatoes has decreased (from 359 to 356 thousand hectares), while that devoted to tomatoes has risen notably (from 84 to 118 thousand hectares).

Pursuing the comparison it will be found that total output of the common potato increased by 11 million quintals (1951: 25,261,000 quintals; 1960: 35,795,000 quintals), while that of early potatoes fell by 694 thousand quintals (1951: 3.140,000 quintals; 1960: 2,446,000 quintals). Tomatoes, on the other hand — both in terms of output and surface area — achieved exceptional results: production *doubled* between 1951 and 1960 (from 12,367,000 quintals to 24,281,000 quintals, and in 1961 to 27,000,000 quintals).

A comparison of average yield is yet more revealing. In 1951 the common potato had a yield of 70.3 quintals per hectare, rising to 100.5 quintals in 1960, while the early potato dropped from 117.1 quintals per hectare to 108.4 quintals per hectare. At the same time, the tomato rose from 139.3 quintals per hectare in 1951 to 207 in 1960 and 225 in 1961: in short, the increase is well on the way to being double.

Moreover, it is important to bear in mind the scope of the tomato in output and marketing, once up-to-date methods are adopted for a crop of this sort can be utilised in two distinct ways — one part of it is absorbed by the vegetable market, and the other by the bottling and canning industry. Generally speaking, this ensures a

Table I - Main tomato-producing areas in 1960 and 1961

REGIONS	PROVINCE	Hectares	1960 (quintals)	Average per hectare (quintals)
Italian output	1961:	120,000	27,000,000 (a)	225
	1960:	117,872	24,281,000	206
CAMPANIA		22,524	5,485,250	243.5
of which:	Salerno	10,565	2,930,200	277.3
	Naples	5,538	1,040,800	187.9
	Caserta	4,779	1,288,800	269.7
EMILIA-ROMAGNA		16,134	5,358,600	332.1
of which:	Piacenza	8,110	2,639,500	325.5
	Parma	3,500	1,413,000	403.7
	Bologna	1,410	386,300	274.0
	Forlì	1,000	300,000	300.0
SICILY		27,059	4,494,500	166.1
of which:	Ragusa	10,800	2,126,900	196.9
	Agrigento	4,170	524,750	125.8
	Caltanissetta	3,450	379,500	110.0
	Palermo	1,990	319,850	160.7
	Trapani	1,962	250,950	127.9
APULIA		13,212	1,503,650	113.8
of which:	Lecce	3,745	397,850	106.2
	Bari	3,732	606,550	162.5
	Foggia	3,010	317,950	105.6
LATIUM		7,550	1,332,050	176.4
of which:	Roma	3,200	482,000	150.6
	Latina	2,620	548,800	209.5
TUSCANY		5,496	976,200	177.6
of which:	Leghorn	1,345	253,950	188.8
	Grosseto	985	137,600	139.7
ABRUZZI-MOLISE		4,109	797,850	194.2
of which:	Campobasso	1,380	207,400	150.3
	Chieti	955	141,550	148.2
	Teramo	800	256,000	320.0
MARCHES		2,600	861,900	331.5
of which:	Ancona	925	288,450	311.8
	Ascoli Piceno	759	288,700	380.3
CALABRIA		6,944	602,600	86.8
of which:	Catanzaro	3,417	379,600	111.1
	Cosenza	2,803	140,450	50.1
LIGURIA		1,845	655,650	355.3
of which:	Savona	775	409,600	528.5
	Genoa	697	138,900	199.2
SARDINIA		2,052	410,500	200.0
of which:	Cagliari	1,031	174,500	169.2
LOMBARDY		1,048	448,200	427.6
of which:	Mantua	479	193,600	404.1
VENETIA		1,047	273,960	255.1
of which:	Verona	308	88,730	288.1
PIEDMONT		873	252,250	288.9
of which:	Alessandria	294	89,750	303.5

(a) Provisional data.

greater return compared with a crop that can be utilised in one way only. However, this is only partially true within the economic cycle of today. Seasonal factors, such as varying yield per hectare, and above all, a disorderly pattern of output, absorption by industry and marketing, leading to speculation as we shall point out later, mean that the inherent advantages of the tomato are not always realised.

Distribution

We shall now set out to give an overall picture of typical tomato-growing areas in Italy distinguishing between those producing mainly for direct consumption and those producing for industry. The main tomato-producing areas — divided into regions and provinces — are given in Table I.

The two principal regions specialising on this type of crop are Campania and Emilia-Romagna: the first grows tomatoes for peeling and canning; the second, as raw material for the preserves industry.

In Campania, the tomato is mainly grown in the Volturno plain (Caserta) in the Nola area, and along the coastal belt as far as Castellammare di Stabia (Naples). The plains of Battipaglia and Paestum (Salerno) and the Sarno Valley are also tomato areas. The well-known S. *Marzano* variety, very suitable for peeling, originates from the Sarno Valley which comprises the S. Marzano territory. The characteristics of this variety account for the remarkable development of the Campania industry some decades ago and for its success abroad. Other regional varieties of tomatoes for peeling are the *Lampadina* and the *Re Umberto*, the latter also being suitable for the preserves industry. For the production of sauces and pastes other local varieties are used such as the *Patanara* and the *Vallonese*.

Campania, Sicily, Marches and Emilia are the major producers of tomatoes for immediate consumption, but while the last three export large quantities, Campania does so only on a small scale and is not concerned with growing early varieties even though the climate in this part of Italy is eminently suitable to this end.

The Emilia-Romagna area comes first for open-field growing of tomatoes destined for an industry which is concentrated in the two provinces of Piacenza and Parma. Mantua and Bologna specialize in tomatoes for direct consumption growing them in highly organized market-gardens. The Emilians preserves industry absords large ribbed or smooth varieties such as *Ladino di Pannocchia*, *Ge-*

novese, *Perdrigeon* as well as modern varieties produced by Bologna's Istituto Vegetale like *Pirro 59*, *Pancrazio 15*, *and Prospero 21* and *39*. The yeld with *Prospero 39* has been as high as 1,300 quintals per hectare. The *Lampadina*, widely grown in the province of Piacenza, is utilised in the same way.

In third place comes Sicily largely given over to the cultivation of table varieties. The most densely cultivated areas lie on the south coast between Pozzallo and Scoglitti, the west coast, the Syracuse area, and the north coast between Villafranca and Patti with Milazzo as its centre. Sicilian production is, however, very much inferior to what it should be in a southernmost region with means of irrigation available. The three coastal belts provide fresh tomatoes from the first fortnight of April (Ragusa) to the first ten days of July when the Marches crop comes on the market. But the extremely early Ragusa crop cannot be exported owing to its shape and appearance. It consists mainly of the semi-ribbed *Marmande* variety, and foreign markets want the smooth, round, uniform variety with a good appearance and in perfect condition. It is the products of the second phase of Sicilian output (in the Syracuse and Milazzo areas) that are exported and generally welcome abroad.

In Sicily, water is an essential pre-requisite for successful tomato-growing. It is enough to recall that in the Ragusa province irrigation always takes places from 8-10 times a month with intervals of from 3-5 days and the use of as much as 800-900 cubic metres of water per hectare. The experiments going on in the USA to remove the salt from sea water could, if successful, increase the prosperity of Sicilian tomato-growing areas provided the necessary equipment be efficient and not expensive.

Experts have shown that Sicilian fresh tomatoes come from old stock and the low average yeild confirms this. The best varieties produce a smooth-skinned fruit like the *Comet*, *Nunham's Tuckwood*, *Sunrise*, etc. The Comet was being produced thirty years ago and in the variety introduced by that worthy institution the " Foundation for the development of Sicilian Agriculture and Economy " it is given free of charge to growers by mobile agricultural advisory.

Table II gives data about surface area, total and average output in the principal regions.

Until a few years ago Sicily was considered the most static of tomato-growing regions after Campania. The situation is now changing because the tomato is being extended to recently reclaimed areas (especially in the Plain of Catania) and to inland hill territory where retarded ripening is possible; and this means that the preserves

industry, for which tomatoes here are destined, can lengthen its annual period of activity.

Tab. II - Main Tomato-Growing areas 1950-1960: SURFACE AREA AND OUTPUT

REGIONS	Surface Area (1,000 hect.)			Total Output (1,000 quint.)			Average Output (Quint. per Hect.)		
	1950-54	1955-59	1950-54	1955-59	1950-54	1955-59	1960	1960	1960
Campania	15	22	22.5	2,020	4,644	5,485	*138.6*	*214.2*	*243.5*
Emilia-Romagna	13	15	16.1	3,137	4,588	5,358	*235.9*	*300.6*	*332.1*
of which:									
Parma.....	3	3	3.5	763	1,089	1,413	*250.6*	*326.6*	*403.7*
Piacenza.....	6	8	8.1	1,506	2,449	2,639	*253.0*	*319.0*	*325.5*
Sicily	18	23	27.0	2,448	4,615	4,494	*135.1*	*153.8*	*166.1*

The southern regions will before long become specialized producers of the tomato for new areas will be added to the traditional ones. This is particularly true of Apulia and Lucania when land reclamation now going on will make about 200,000 hectares of land rapidly available. It will be irrigated, and well-suited to this crop allowing a higher yield than is, for example, obtained in the drier areas of Bari locality where growers concentrate on the fresh, early variety. A further 200,000 hectares are also being reclaimed in Calabria (the Sybaris and S. Eufemia Lamezia plains, and the Tyrrhenian side of the Reggio Calabria province).

Other traditional tomato-growing regions are Marches and Apulia. Along the Marches coastline the small-scale grower thrives and can boast the highest average output in Italy. Here, too, old varieties are on the decline. The *tondo liscio di S. Benedetto del Tronto* (a smooth, round tomato) was once famous as a fresh product and produced as a result of crossing more than thirty years ago; but it has now been supplanted almost completely by the *Money Maker* and *Nunham's Tuckquenn*. Other foreign seed has been introduced some costing no less than 180,000 lire a kilogram (viz *Goldon Star*).

In Apulia, cultivation takes places in a number of scattered areas in the Foggia neighbourhood (Sannicandro and Torremaggiore), around Bari (Monopoli, Fasano, and Mola), Lecce (Galantina) and Taranto (Palagiano). The fruit is mainly required as raw material for the preserves industry. Small quantities of tomatoes for peeling (the *Lampadina* variety) are grown at Ortanova (Foggia).

Table III gives a picture of average yeild per hectare in the main tomato-growing provinces.

Tab. III - Average yeild in the main tomato-growing provinces (1960)
(*In Quintals per Hectare*)

Savona (Liguria)	528.5	Salerno (Campania)	277.3
Mantua (Lombardy)	404.1	Caserta (Campania)	269.7
Parma (Emilia-Romagna)	403.7	Latina (Latium)	209.5
Ascoli Piceno (Marches)	380.3	Genoa (Liguria)	199.2
Piacenza (Emilia-Romagna)	325.5	Ragusa (Sicily)	196.9
Teramo (Abruzzo-Molise)	320.0	Leghorn (Tuscany)	188.8
Ancona (Marches)	311.8	Naples (Campania)	187.9
Alessandria (Piedmont)	303.5	Bari (Apulia)	162.5
Forlì (Emilia-Romagna)	300.0	Palermo (Sicily)	160.7
Verona (Venetia)	280.8	Rome (Latium)	150.6

It should be remembered that an average yeild which is high and tends to increase constitutes the productive safety margin for any crop. A low average yeild affects the general quality and the quantity available for preserving and marketing and means a smaller return for the grower. At the same time, excessive output through the extension of the growing area, may create a dangerous imbalance in quotations both as regards industry and production.

The classification in Table III is headed by Savona (528.5 quintals per hectare) where part of the crop is cultivated under glass, is of high quality, and has a yeild of 700 and more quintals per hectare. Places 2-10 in the scale are occupied by the provinces of Emilia-Romagna, Lombardy, Marches, Piedmont and Venetia; while places 10-20 are filled almost exclusively by southern and central regions. The highest average yeld is obtained in Emilia-Romagna, Liguria, and Lombardy; and the lowest in Latium, Sicily, Apulia, and Campania.

Tab. IV - Tomatoes-percentages for primary areas and production compared to overall total

REGIONS	Surface Area	Output
Campania	*16.5%*	*14.0%*
Emilia-Romagna	*14.7%*	*25.7%*
Sicily	*20.4%*	*18.6%*
Total for three regions	*51.6%*	*58.3%*
Italy	*100 %*	*100 %*

Table IV shows the regional percentage of national output and surface area.

It shows that in the three major tomato areas the yeild is higher proportionately (58.3%) than the surface area (51.6%) — a dif-

ference of 6.7%. The Emilia-Romagna region is solely responsible for this, the output percentage there exceeding that of the surface area by 11%, while in Campania it is inferior by 2.5% and in Sicily by 1.8%.

The Problem of Seed

The importance of a high average yeild for all crops is self-evident, and this can only be achieved by the use of finely selected seeds. Seed of inferior quality is still being used in a number of areas, affecting and compromising no small part of national production.

Coordinated action between the farming and industrial worlds to ensure Italy all the good seed she needs has so far been largely lacking. Contrasts, whether overt or covert, and real or imaginary differences of interests have prevented joint action to set up specialized study centres situated in the main production or consumption areas and furnished with all necessary equipment and facilities. Accordingly, there has been no research on new seeds, their suitability and scope and careful selection of old varieties in use in Italy would have been enough to obtain seeds capable of meeting industrial and commercial needs and allowing a high average yield. In this particular matter it has been proved that it is of small value importing foreign seed which has been developed for different climatic and environmental conditions and is often subject to fungus diseases and other drawbacks.

The best varieties of preserve tomato seed at present in use are the *Ladino di Pannocchia*, the *Genovese*, the *Perdrigeon*, the *Fiorentina* combined with sound species developed by the Istituto di Allevamento Vegetale of Bologna (*Pirro 59*, *Pancrazio 15*, *Prospero 21 and 39*, for instance, and other besides). For bottling or canning some new, large-shaped varieties developed by Bonvicini and others are being tried, having been developed to replace old local varieties. Among the new *Lampadine*, those selected by Magelli have given good results.

In Campania the question of renewal has become peculiarly acute. The old, renowned *S. Marzano*, one of the finest varieties for peeling, has declined and become dispersed so that it is hardly ever found in a pure form. The best solution here would be to submit the various strains existing in the neighbourhood, similar to the *S. Marzano*, to a methodical selective process. The *Lampadina* and *Re Umberto* also require similar attention. As for fresh tomatoes for consumption the dearth of Italian varieties is borne out by the exotic names

of those under cultivation: — *Comet*, *Marglobe*, *Rontgers*, *Best-of-all*, *Kondine Rex*, *Nuhemis Kondine*, and so on.

The seed problem is no less pressing in Sicily. Except for Austria and Switzerland, only smooth, round-shaped tomatoes are acceptable on foreign markets: the extremely early type of fruit grown in the Ragusa area is ribbed and has to be absorbed by the home market. An attempt will now be made to introduce the smooth, round-shaped tomato to make the most of early ripening allowed by climate.

The logical consequence of all this is that a programme for seed production on a national scale must be worked out: and it must embrace those scientific institutes operating in this field that are unable to give of their best through shortage of means and personnel. If required, more should be set up — efficient scientifically, and independent economically. A form of action of this sort seems indispensable, and should be undertaken by the State industrialists and private farmers working in conjunction.

Industrial Processing

More than half (55%) of Italian tomato output is absorbed by industry and transformed into pastes, juices or canned, etc. For this purpose the following percentage of the regional crop is set aside: Campania 80%; Emilia-Romagna 60%; Sicily 35%; Apulia 35%; Latium 25%; Tuscany 15%.

Industrial plant in the various regions, especially those which are big producers, is on the whole fairly good and in excess of requirements although the latter are continually increasing.

Tab. V - Processing plants operating in 1960/61

REGIONS	No. of Plants	REGIONS	No. of Plants
Campania	151	Abruzzo-Molise	2
Emilia	106	Apulia	2
Sicily	23	Lombardy	2
Tuscany	12	Friuli-Venetia Julia	1
Marches	9	Sardinia	1
Umbria	8		
Calabria	6	*Total*	304
Latium	5		
Piedmont	3		
Venetia	3	*Italian Total*	370

The commercial aspect, as it affects the producer and industry, is as follows. Producers tend mainly to raise a large enough crop

to meet the qualitative and quantitative needs of industry so as to get the greatest possible return and cover their costs. At the same time, the industry aims on the whole to absorb a sufficient volume to ensure that plants work to the full during the season, and regulates output in terms of market forecasts at home and abroad and of the need for maintaining stocks. The two ends in view should theoretically converge: the producer wants the guaranteed sale of his crop at the best price, and the industry wishes to ensure a necessary intake in advance to keep factories working. In a free market this ought to lead to prices which reflect a correct balance between supply and demand. But in reality, mounting competition in this field together with other factors — some due to over-production — modify the true working of an economic law and cause contrasts between both sides.

In the main producer-regions various systems for mediating between produce and the preserves industry and stabilising prices have been introduced. For example: guaranteed minimum prices with increases for the tomato suitable for the preparation of " heavy pastes "; prices related to the tomato's yield when transformed into paste according to the formula G.R.E. " grado residuo ettaro " — that is, " quality, residue, hectare "; value when dried; fixed prices; a mixed system — that is, fixed prices for 50% of the crop, and guaranteed minimum prices for the other 50%; local market prices or prices offered by the major firms (viz. Cirio in Campania); end of season prices related to the price of tomato sauce or to a coefficient of average yield; and prices fixed by a committee of local Chambers of Commerce. In Emilia-Romagna where sale and absorption are at their most efficient, and there is a maximum concentration of the concomitant industry, contracting is usally regulated in the above ways.

In the south, where tomatoes both for peeling and the preserves industry are cultivated, pre-season contracting is only partly practised, and quite often forms of coercion have to be undergone by farmers who are obliged to accept the price fixed by a coalition of major buyers. In the Naples and Nocerino areas it is customary for middlemen to mediate between producer and buyer. In this part of the country property is very much split up, and the middlemen offer the growers a rigorous purchase contract which exacts the consignment of the whole eventual crop at less than market prices. In return the middlemen lend the farmers sums of money in advance; but these bear a high interest rate which has to be paid off when the crop is sold.

In actual fact, the state of the market for preserves determines the price of tomatoes for processing, influencing the demand of the industry which in turn influences the farmer when he decides how much land he will devote to cultivation. The grower's decision may affect surface area for a two-three year stretch and is an outcome of the great instability in the foreign marketing of tomato products; there is much oscillation although foreign sales tend to expand.

Table VI lists the quantities of tomatoes absorbed by the industry and the export of paste and tinned, peeled tomatoes during the five-year periods 1951-55 and 1956-1960.

Tab. VI - Tomatoes absorbed by industry. Increases in the average output and export of tomato products in the two five-year periods 1950-55 and 1956-60 (*In thousands of quintals*)

PRODUCTS	1951-55	1956-60	Increase	
			Absolute	Percentage
Tomatoes absorbed by the industry	7,282	11,840	+ *4,558*	+ *38* %
Output of tinned, peeled tomatoes	1,127	1,510	+ *383*	+ *35* %
Export of tinned peeled tomatoes	923	1,195	+ *270*	+ *22* %
Output of paste	930	1,342	+ *415*	+ *30* %
Export of paste	539	953	+ *414*	+ *43* %

A comparison of the two five year periods proves that there was a considerable rise both in the volume absorbed by the industry and in the output and export of paste and tinned, peeled tomatoes. In fact average production of paste in these periods rose by little less than a third (+30%), from 930,000 to 1,340,000 quintals, while the export of this product rose by almost half (+43%) showing a growing need and export requirements that are proportionately greater than increased production.

Tables VII and VIII illustrate the trend in the output and export of tomato products over the periods 1957-61 and 1948-51-1960.

Tab. VII - Industrial output of tomato products 1957-1960 (*in thousands of quintals*)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Tinned, peeled tomates	1,251.7	1,133.1	870.0	1,294.6	1,450.0
Paste	825.3	890.2	878.6	1,139.1	1,200.0

Sale of fresh Tomatoes

We have already pointed out that 55% of the yearly crop is allotted for processing: the remaining 45% is almost wholly absorbed

for home consumption except for a modest 5% sent abroad as fresh fruit export.

Tab. VIII - Export of tomato products from 1948-51 to 1960
(*in thousands of quintals*)

	1948-51 (average)	1952-55 (average)	1957	1958	1959	1960
Tinned, peeled tomatoes	654.3	909.8	1,251.7	1,133.1	870.0	1,294.6
Paste	301.2	557.3	823.3	890.2	876.6	1,139.1
Other products (juices etc.)	60.6	52.6	107.4	42.0	85.0	95.0

The following is the percentage of total regional output absorbed for direct home consumption and export: Tuscany 85%; Latium 75%; Sicily 70%; Apulia 65%; Emilia-Romagna 40%.

The sort of provisions that would consolidate the development of home consumption of fresh tomatoes are: an effective producers organisation allowing them to have a definite say in commercial transactions and to meet market manoeuvres and flagging demand with a better tomato-storage system; the need to allow the producers to act as retailers (ensured by one of the first, timely acts of the Fanfani Government); and lastly, the initial processing of the unsold tomato (in a semi-raw state) so that it can be consigned to the processing industry.

Out of the 24 million quintals grown in 1960 about 8 million were eaten fresh in Italy (16 kg. per capita), and and about 700,000 quintals were exported as fresh product: the latter, though increasing, is still a modest figure. Up to 1955, the average annual export of fresh tomatoes did not exceed 500,000 quintals. There has, then, been some improvement in recent years, but in future everything will depend on earlier ripening and stable transport costs. In fact, economic good sense suggests that producers must concentrate on early and modern varieties if Italy is to make headway in the strong competion between old and new producer countries.

Italian fresh tomatoes are mainly sent to central-European markets which absorb the rich Canary Island harvest from October to May, while utilising their own crop from the end of August to the end of October. Further opportunities exist for Sicily, Marches, Apulia and Campania provided they concentrate on early varieties and can fill seasonal gaps still left abroad, and their high-quality produce be such that it can compete with the Canary Islands on traditional markets (Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, etc.) and others that may be acquired.

The Tomato and its Products in the E.C.M.

The prospects for the Italian tomato in the E.C.M. are good, even though sales, especially of tomato products, have so far been limited. Sale of fresh, early varieties and of tinned, peeled tomatoes rather than paste offers the best possibilities. The tomato has already been classified among goods of intensive Community trading. At Geneva, the committee for agricultural problems recently concluded its discussions. It is part of the European Economic Commission and it considered the tomato on a par with other fruits and vegetables: that is, according to the three categories, " extra, first quality and second quality ", as far as quantitative and qualitative standards are concerned.

Apart from the favourable situation existing in the European Community, increased foreign sales of tomato products will depend on a number of conditions. These include: stabilisation of export prices by forming sufficient stocks in importing countries (to be achieved by consortia of industrialists and wholesale exporters); application of stable prices for a minimum period of two years; constant maintenance of a high standard for the three categories extra, first quality and second quality; better packing and presentation and refusal to camuflage products as a mean of successfully outdoing foreign controls (which is in any case impossible); and the preferential sale of products to chain stores and supermarkets.

Italy is the leading European country for the manufacture of tomato products (70% of all Europe's output, and 85% of that of the E.C.M. countries). The other five of the six member countries acquire about a fifth of Italy's total export of pastes (190-200 thousand quintals), and about half this quantity (100,000 quintals) goes to western Germany.

In view of the E.C.M.'s function and scope, farmers, industrialists and relevant authorities should, in the common interest, seek to meet the shortage of good selected seed at the earliest opportunity distributing it according to total national need. They must also face the arduous problems connected with growing and marketing. Indeed, they must devote themselves to transforming the present inveterate situation which is damaging to all those concerned with the economic role of the tomato.

ROAD AND RAIL COMMUNICATIONS FROM 1861 TO 1960

Changes in Road and Rail Travel over a Century

The political unification of Italy took place at a time when there were considerable differences in communications within the regions (1). Areas in which a wise national economic policy (such as the Kingdom of Sardinia), or an efficient and capable form of government (Lombardy-Venetia and the Duchies), or even a *laissez-faire* attitude that left everything in the hands of private enterprise, had at least laid the foundations of a transport system but these were then incorporated with regions (the Papal States, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and the island of Sardinia) where both men and traditions had opposed any technical progress and where communications differed little from those generally prevalent in the Middle Ages. The problems facing the newly united and independent nation, therefore, were somewhat arduous. The authorities were called upon to continue the development of the communications system already operating on a satisfactory basis in the north and, at the same time, introduce a policy that would ensure that the poorer zones could finally drop the cloak of misery that had enveloped them for centuries.

The roads in the central and southern areas at this time were few and bad, the transportation of persons and goods was rare and costly and local government showed but little interest. In 1856, the allocations approved by the Kingdom of Naples for the upkeep and construction of bridges and roads represented barely 2.7% of total expenditure (869,239 ducats of a total of 32,950,000) while the Papal States spent even less (200,782 Roman « scudi » of a total of 9,640,799) (*).

Rail Communications

Even the new form of transport, the railways, already widely used in Europe and developing strongly, covered only a few kilometres in the central and southern regions of Italy in 1860, the only progress being made in the north where there were about 2,000 kilometres of track.

The manner in which rail communications have grown since that date can be seen clearly in Table I. The reduction in the length of the network after the second world war is largely due to new boundaries

(1) For further details refer to General Index under " Transport " in this number.

(*) Scudo = 5 lire piece.

being set and only in a minor way to the closing a some secondary lines that were either deeply in debt or replaced with bus or coach

Table I. - Railway Network in Italy per Authority and Gauge - 1839 - 1960

YEAR	State Railways		Private Railways		Total Length	Density (metres per sq. km.)
	Standard Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Standard Gauge	Narrow Gauge		
1839	8	—	—	—	8	...
1840	20	—	—	—	20	...
1845	152	—	—	—	152	...
1850	620	—	—	—	620	2
1855	1,207	—	—	—	1,207	4
1860	2,374	—	30	—	2,404	8
1865	4,554	—	37	—	4,591	15
1870	6,356	—	73	—	6,429	21
1875	7,945	—	73	—	8,018	25
1880	9,110	—	180	—	9,290	30
1885	10,517	—	308	178	11,003	36
1890	12,161	67	715	686	13,629	44
1895	14,006	67	775	1,122	15,970	52
1900	14,351	67	880	1,131	16,429	53
1905	14,553	229	1,065	1,231	17,078	55
1910	15,009	312	1,411	1,358	18,090	58
1915	15,445	480	1,796	1,931	19,652	63
1920	15,593	624	1,914	2,254	20,385	66
1925	15,771	726	2,064	2,545	21,106	68
1930	16,112	738	2,237	3,032	22,119	71
1935	16,301	655	2,795	3,295	23,046	74
1940	16,433	596	2,785	3,178	22,992	74
1942	16,581	596	2,869	3,181	23,227	75
1945	13,376	585	2,083	2,611	18,655	62
1950	15,714	591	2,497	2,748	21,550	71
1955	16,154	587	2,516	2,666	21,923	73
1960	16,155	281	2,460	2,414	21,310	71

(a) 1924 boundaries up to 1942; 1955 boundaries after that date.

services. « Italian Affairs », on the other hand, has often described the post-war railway reconstruction programme and it is sufficient to say that, between 1949 and 1958, power traction rose from 32% to 43%, while rolling stock and operations over the same period present the following picture:

	1948	*1959*
Rolling Stock		
Locomotives, electric trains, rail cars, etc.	4,750	4,863
Passenger coaches	5,132	8,355
Luggage and Postal Vans	2,020	2,767
Goods wagons	100,815	120,699
Operations		
Passengers	544,644,000	539,592,000
Million passenger/km	26,544	28,593
Tons of goods	49,426,000	61,387,000
Million tons/km	11,154	14,422

Receipts		
Passengers (million lire)	52,111	146,373
Baggage (million lire)	1,267	6,054
Goods (million lire)	59,761	129,144

Road Transport

At the beginning of the 20th. century, at a time when road communications seemed subordinate to the railways, there was a sudden upsurge because of the appearance of the motor vehicle. The relative statistics do not cover the years preceding the first world war and, in effect, motoring during the first fifteen years of the present century had almost a pioneering and sporting flavour and had little effect upon land communications as a whole.

Table II - Registered Motor Vehicles (*a*)
(*Averages for Periods*)

YEAR	Motor Cycles	Motor Vehicles				General Total
		Motor Cars	Buses	Lorries, Trailers	Total Motor Vehicles	
1914–17	17,294	20,720	580	2,103	23,403	40,697
1918	4,501	6,817	298	5,547	12,662	17,163
1919–21	27,545	29,829	640	16,815	47,284	74,829
1922–25	45,469	59,181	2,384	24,901	86,466	131,935
1926–30	67,985	144,255	2,901	51,857	199,013	266,998
1931–35	100,478	214,666	2,772	83,339	300,777	401,265
1936–40	146,330	268,665	3,609	88,940	361,214	507,544
1941–42	32,365	85,703	2,006	87,975	175,684	208,049
1946–48	134,957	184,083	2,908	192,217	379,208	514,165
1949–51	739,359	344,744	6,221	251,039	602,002	1,341,362
1952–54	1,823,544	622,477	8,631	327,973	959,081	2,782,625
1955–57	2,871,625	1,055,980	11,871	412,624	1,480,475	4,352,100
1958–60	3,759,096	1,679,547	15,380	482,359	2,177,186	5,936,282

(*a*) Although the first motor vehicles date from 1900, statistics relative to registered licenses only date from 1914. Circulation during the periods shown does not include those vehicles with special number plates, those belonging to the G.R.A. and the National Transport Organization (I.N.T.), postal vans, coaches used for postal services and others that either by law, or illegally, did not pay road tax.

Since 1914, with the exception of the periods of the two world wars, the development of motoring has been one of the most explosive characteristics of the century and, even in Italy, it progressed at a rapid pace up to 1945, after which it surpassed all expectations (see

Table II). But more than the number of licensed vehicles, the real volume is to be seen in the proportion between the number of vehicles and the population (Table III). For example, in Italy after the first world war, there was one motor vehicle per 500 persons, one per 90 inhabitants in the thirties and in 1946-48 while the ratio has gradually dropped in the past twelve years to such an extent that this country is abreast of all modern nations as far as motorization is concerned.

Table III. - Inhabitants per Licensed Motor Vehicle (*a*)
(*Averages for Periods*)

YEAR	Inhabitants			
	Per Motorcycle	Per Motor Car	Per Heavy Vehicle	Per Motor Vehicle
1914–17	*2,106*	*1,760*	*1,558*	*895*
1918	*7,956*	*5,265*	*2,813*	*2,086*
1919–21	*1,334*	*1,228*	*776*	*490*
1922–25	*853*	*655*	*449*	*294*
1926–30	*594*	*280*	*202*	*151*
1931–35	*419*	*196*	*140*	*105*
1936–40	*299*	*163*	*121*	*86*
1941–42	*1,393*	*526*	*256*	*217*
1946–48	*341*	*250*	*122*	*90*
1949–51	*63*	*136*	*78*	*35*
1952–54	*26*	*76*	*50*	*17*
1955–57	*17*	*47*	*34*	*11*
1958–60	*13*	*30*	*23*	*8*

(*a*) Real figures are slightly below those in the Table for the same reasons as those set forth in the preceding Table II.

It will be seen that, from 1948 onwards, motor cycles exceeded other categories because of the advent of the small cylinder models and their popularity among the population because of their low cost is yet another sign of improved living conditions.

Obviously, there are still considerable differences between the regions (Table IV). Figures for the southern and insular areas are still too low when compared to those of the central and northern regions, not only because of disparity in economic possibilities but also because of the geographical conditions. In Emilia-Romagna and Tuscany, in 1958-60, there was an average of 1 motorcycle per 7/8 inhabitants, 1 per 69 inhabitants in Basilicata and 1 per 50 in Calabria. Motor cars were estimated at 1 per 18 inhabitants in Piedmont and Latium, 1 per 121 in Basilicata, 1 per 62 in Calabria and less than 1 per 60 inhabitants in the Abruzzi, Apulia and Sardinia.

Roads and Highways

The growth in motoring has demanded better roads and, in this particular sphere, much was done by the post-Risorgimento governments. A great deal was also accomplished between the two world wars even though the enormous number of motorists now gives rise to the opinion that the present network is insufficient.

But a few figures will give an idea of the more recent progress that has been made in lengthening and building roads and highways. In 1948, Italian state highways were estimated at 20,901 kilometres but exceeded 24,500 kilometres in 1960. Provincial roads over the same period rose from 41,639 kilometres to approximately 48,000 km., while

Table IV. - Inhabitants per Motor Vehicle per Region
(*Averages for 1958-60*)

REGION	Inhabitants			
	Per Motorcycle	Per Motor Car	Per Heavy Vehicle	Per Motor Vehicle
Piedmont	10	18	14	6
Valle d'Aosta	10	22	16	7
Liguria	16	22	18	8
Lombardy	15	22	17	6
Trentino-Aldo Adige	14	31	24	9
Venetia	11	37	26	8
Friuli-Venetia Julia	13	30	24	9
Emilia-Romagna	7	27	19	5
Marches	10	39	29	8
Tuscany	8	28	22	6
Umbria	11	37	29	8
Latium	17	18	16	8
Campania	41	48	39	20
Abruzzi and Molise	31	68	50	19
Apulia	26	60	47	17
Basilicata	69	121	88	39
Calabria	50	82	62	28
Sicily	28	47	40	16
Sardinia	33	65	49	20
North Italy	10	24	18	7
Central Italy	11	25	20	7
South Italy	36	60	47	20
Insular Italy	29	50	41	17
Italy	13	30	23	8

roads under the Communes increased from 107,961 km. to 110,000 km. The overall increase, therefore, was in the region of 8% (22% for state highways, 12% for provincial roads and 0.5% for communal roads). In other words, there has been a rise from 566 to 603

km. of road per 1,000 squale kilometres. Such data, however, do not take into consideration the widening and repair schemes that have more or less made completely new highways and roads out of those already existing nor do they include the new super motorways that are now being built.

Once again, the differences between regions are very marked. There are localities in which the network is very heavy, such as Venetia with 1,055 km. of roads per 1,000 square kilometres (1,026 km. in 1948), Emilia-Romagna with 960 km. (925 in 1948), Lombardy with 869 km. (859 in 1948), Piedmont with 861 km. (847 in 1948) and Marches with 860 km. per 1,000 square kilometres (801 in 1948). On the other hand, there are those with but few roads, such as Basilicata with 269 km. per 1,000 square kilometres (279 in 1948) and Sardinia with 225 km. (195 in 1948). The Valle d'Aosta cannot really be included in such a comparison for its lack of roads (187 km. per 1,000 square kilometres) is mainly due to its mountains.

If a comparison is drawn between roads and the number of inhabitants, the foremost regions are Piedmont and Trentino-Alto Adige with over 600 km. of roads per 100,000 inhabitants and Emilia Romagna with 580 km. In spite of recent projects that have been completed, the most badly furnished regions are Latium, with 210 km. per 100,000 inhabitants, Sicily with 200 km. and Campania with less than 170 km. against a national average of 360 km.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 1962

1. - The Prime Minister visits Florence and is present at the opening of the " World Shoe, Leather and Hide Fair ".

— The Minister of Public Instruction issues regulations concerning execution of laws covering free distribution of school text books to elementary schools.

2. - The Minister of Public Works, Signor Sullo, makes a further visit to earthquake zones in order to supervise measures taken to settle more urgent problems.

3. - The President of the Republic attends the opening of the " International Catholic Convention on Agriculture ".

— The President of the Republic sends the Shah of Persia a message in which he expresses the sympathies of the Italian people for the victims of the earthquakes. The Italian Prime Minister orders Italian aircraft to carry medicines, food and clothing to the stricken areas.

— The Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Gui opens the " World Congress on Nuclear Physics " at Padua.

— According to a sample survey made by the Institute of Statistics, unemployment had contracted sharply at July 20, 1962.

— Allocations of 6 milliard lire for scholarships open to secondary school students are set aside under the new Education Bill.

4. - The Italian Cabinet approves, inter alia, a draft Bill for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent earthquakes.

5. - The Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Lyndon Johnson arrives in Rome on an official visit. He meets the President of the Republic at the Quirinal and later holds diplomatic talks at the Farnesina and Palazzo Chigi. An official communique refers to continued political unity between Italy and the United States.

— The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Senator Corbellini, opens the " 28th. Radio and Television Fair " and the " 10th. Domestic Appliances Fair " in Milan.

6. - The Italian Prime Minister attends a meeting of Italian Ambassadors accredited to member states of the European Community and Great Britain.

— The Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Lyndon Johnson, makes a speech at the headquarters of Allied Forces, South Europe in Naples.

7. - The Vice-President of the United States attends a private audience with Pope John XXIII.

— The Minister of Finance, Senator Trabucchi, returns to Rome from Somalia where he has had talks with economic and political exponents of that country.

— The Congress of the European Union of Motion Picture Technicians opens at Venice in the presence of Minister Folchi.

9. - The Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Picioni, the Minister of Industry, Signor Colombo and Minister Codacci-Pisanelli attend the opening of the 26th. Levant Fair at Bari.

— Senator Medici visits Bologna and makes the inaugural speech at the " XL Congress on Physics ". Among other things, he stresses how scientific research is essential to economic expansion.

11. - Pope John XXIII broadcasts a message to the world one month prior to the opening of the " 2nd. Vatican Ecumenical Council ". The Pope speaks of the perennial vitality of the Catholic Church and launches another appeal for justice and peace as the basis of relations between individuals and nations.

— The Prime Minister meets the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Piccioni who is leaving for New York to head the Italian delegation at the United Nations.

— The Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Signor Delle Fave, opens the second session of the Italian National Press Council.

— The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Piccioni meets the United States Ambassador in Rome, Mr. Frederick Reinhardt.

12. - The Minister for Foreign Affairs receives visits from the Permanent Representative to the N.A.T.O. in Paris, Adolfo Alessandrini, the Italian Ambassador in Cairo, Massimo Magistrati and the Italian Ambassador in Tunis, Tassoni Estense.

13. - The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Piccioni, leaves for New York. He is to lead the Italian delegation during the forthcoming Assembly of the United Nations.

14. - The Minister of Finance, Signor Trabucchi, opens the 15th. World Samples Fair at Bolzano.

15. - During ceremonies marking the official opening of the Mont Blanc Tunnel, the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Fanfani, and the French Prime Minister, M. Pompidou, refer to the importance of the new road to Europe. The two prime minister later meet in Turin for an exchange of views on the current political situation.

16. - The President of the Republic, Signor Antonio Segni, visits Sestri Ponente to attend the launching of the " Michelangelo ", flag ship of the Italian merchant fleet.

— The Minister of Defence, Signor Giulio Andreotti, leaves for the United States on the invitation of the Secretary of Defence, Mr. McNamara. He is to visit U.S. military installations.

— The Minister of Public Works, Signor Sullo, pays another visit to the earthquake zones to see to what extent Government measures have been executed.

17. - The Minister of Defence, Signor Andreotti, opens talks with the U.S. Secretary of Defence, Mr. McNamara, at the Pentagon.

— The annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund opens in Washington. Italy is represented by the Minister of the Treasury, Signor Tremelloni, assisted by the Governor of the Bank of Italy, Dr. Menichella and other experts.

18. - The Italian Minister of Defence meets the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk.

19. - The President of the Republic pays an official visit to the 26th. Levant Fair at Bari.

— The Minister of the Treasury, Signor Tremelloni, explains Italy's viewpoint concerning monetary questions and draws attention to Italy's contribution to world liquidity.

20. - The Senate approves a Bill covering new allocations for southern Italy.

— The Minister of Foreign Trade, Signor Preti, concludes his visit to Czechoslovakia.

— The Italian Government informs the European Economic Community of its plans for the strengthening of the shipbuilding industry.

21. - The Chamber of Deputies approves the Bill nationalizing the electrical industry by a large majority (404 votes to 74).

22. - The President of the Republic and the Prime Minister attend the opening of the Frosinone-Capua stretch of the " Sun Highway ". The Rome-Naples trunk of the highway (197 kilometres) is now complete.

— The Prime Minister, visiting the 26th. Levant Fair with Minister Rumor, makes a speech in which he describes the progress made by this annual exposition and the manner in which the southern regions are contributing towards economic expansion.

— Minister Pastore visits Turin to inaugurate the 22nd. International Technological Exhibition.

— The Convention promoted by the I.S.C.O., dealing with planning problems, concludes in Rome with a speech by the Minister of Industry, Signor Colombo.

23. - Concluding a visit to Tuscany, the Italian Prime Minister makes a speech at Empoli and refers to the gradual execution of the programme that his Government presented to Parliament when it was formed.

— The Minister of Industry is present at the opening of the " Italian Furniture Exposition " at Milan.

24. - The President of the Republic attends the inauguration of the Convention on Illiteracy, organized by Unesco.

— President Segni receives the President of the Republic of Tunisia, Mr. Habib Bourghiba, at the Quirinal. The meeting, which is extremely cordial, is attended by the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Signor Russo.

— In New York, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs meets Dr. Kreisky, Austrian Foreign Minister and M. Spaak, Foreign Minister of Belgium. A new meeting over Alto Adige is agreed upon.

— In Brussels the Council of the E.E.C., under Signor Colombo, examines Switzerland's request for association with the European Community.

— The Egyptian Government and ITALCONSULT sign an agreement in Cairo covering the execution of land reclamation projects.

15. - The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Kreisky, makes a speech on Alto Adige to the General Assembly of the United Nations. He recognises that Italo-Austrian relations are now more cordial.

— The Chamber of Deputies holds a debate on the Italian merchant navy. The official speaker, Signor Sinesio, observes that Italy's fleet will shortly reach a total of 6 million gross tons.

— The Council of Ministers of the six member states of the E.E.C. meets in Brussels under the chairmanship of Signor Colombo to examine requests for association with the E.C.M. made by Denmark and Norway.

26. - The special Commission drafting laws concerning the new Electricity Board meets at Palazzo Madama.

Senator Tupini is nominated Chairman.

— Minister Bosco and the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Leone, attend the opening of the 6th. International Congress of Magistrates of the Juvenile Courts at Naples. The congress is attended by 320 delegates representing 24 nations.

27. - The President of the Republic receives the President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios.

— The British Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, arrives in Rome. The visit is part of the preliminaries to Great Britain's entry into the E.C.M.

28. - In New York, the Italian Foreign Minister makes a speech to the General Assembly of the United Nations. He expresses the hope that a satisfactory solution will be found to the Alto Adige controversy according to the spirit of the Paris Agreement.

— The President of the Republic and the Prime Minister hold discussions with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru.

— The Prime Minister, Signor Fanfani, is present at the swearing-in of the Commission for Tax Reform.

— The Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, holds conversations with the Italian Prime Minister and Ministers Colombo and Rumor. Mr. Heath also meets the President of the Republic.

— The Committee of Ministers for Southern Italy approves allocations totalling 7 milliard lire for the building of new hospitals in the south.

29. - The world convention on " Literacy and Society ", promoted by Unesco, concludes in Rome.

30. - The Prime Minister attends the " Christian Democrat Research Convention " which is discussing social changes in Italy.

OCTOBER 1962

1. - In New York, the Italian Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Piccioni, has a personal meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko. The more important political problems of the moment are discussed during cordial conversations.

— The Italian Minister of Defence, Signor Andreotti, returnes to Rome from the United States after a two weeks visit on the personal invitation of the U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr. McNamara. This visit to the United States enabled the Italian Minister to inspect naval bases and military installations and to hold talks with political exponents.

2. - The President of Senegal, Mr. Leopold Sedar Senghor, arrives in Rome on an official visit. He has talks with the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister.

3. - Italo-Senegalese talks conclude at Palazzo Chigi today. A joint official communique draws attention to the need for closer relations between the two countries.

5. - The Senate approves a Government Bill establishing norms and regulations for reconstruction in areas suffering from the effects of recent earthquakes.

6. - The President of the Republic, accompanied by Signor Andreotti, Minister of Defence, visits Maniago (Udine) to attend military manoeuvres.

— The 2nd. Conference of European Ministers of Justice opens at Palazzo Barberini. The seventeen nations belonging to the Council of Europe are represented. The Italian Privy Seal, Signor Bosco, illustrates the objectives of the conference.

7. - The European Conference on Legal Unification concludes today. The meeting opened yesterday with a speech by the Italian Privy Seal and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

8. - The President of the Republic receives the Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of Malta, Fra Angelo de Mojana, accompanied by various officials of the Order.

— The Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Gui, is present at the swearing-in of the Commission of Enquiry into Italian educational conditions. The Minister confirms that the Government is determined to encourage orderly development of education.

9. - The 50th. World Congress of the " Dante Alighieri " Society concludes in Milan with a speech by the Undersecretary for Public Instruction, Signor Scarascia who stresses the contribution that the Society has made towards the spreading of Italian learning throughout the world.

11. - The 2nd. Vatican Ecumenical Council opens today. Italy is represented by the President of the Republic and the official Italian delegation is composed of the Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani and the Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Piccioni. Speeches celebrating the event are made in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies by the respective Speakers. Senator Medici and the Hon. Mattarella are the official speakers for the Government. President Segni receives the Ministers representing member states of the Council of Europe.

12. - The President of the Republic closes celebrations held at Genoa in honour of Columbus. He also inaugurates the new " Cristoforo Colombo " air terminal.

13. - The 13th. International Clothing Fair is opened in Turin by Undersecretary Bovetti, representing the Government.

— The 4th. C.E.C.I.O.S. Conference, held at F.A.O. headquarters in Rome, concludes in the presence of the Minister for Bureaucratic Reform, Senator Medici.

— The Congress on the History of Medicine opens in San Remo with a speech by Professor Adalberto Pazzini.

14. - The Minister of Industry, Signor Colombo, inaugurates a new power line in Potenza Province, built with contributions received from the Southern Italy Development Fund.

16. - Terrorists in Alto Adige explode plastic bombs near Bolzano.

18. - President Segni, during ceremonies held at Palazzo della Civiltà, officially nominates twenty five new Knights of Labour.

— The debate on the draft Bill creating the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region concludes in the Senate today.

20. - Terrorists explode bombs at Verona, Trento and Bolzano. They constitute some of the most serious efforts at sabotage so far carried out.

— The Prime Minister visits Cosenza for the beginning of work on the central stretch of the Salerno-Reggio Calabria highway. The details of the new project are explained by the Minister of Public Works, Signor Sullo.

22. - A patrol of Alpine troops in the Val Sarentino are fired upon by a group of terrorists.

23. - The Foreign Ministers of the six member states of the European Community meet in Brussels under the chairmanship of Senator Piccioni for political talks.

— In an official communique, the Austrian Government deplores the outbreak of terrorism in Alto Adige.

24. - The Senate approves the draft Constitutional Bill on the creation of the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region which is to have a special statote. The Chamber of Deputies made a first reading of the Bill on July 24 last.

— The President of the Republic and the Prime Minister discuss political questions and the present world situation resulting from events in Cuba.

25. - The Pope's message appealing for peace, following the Cuban crisis, has a profound effect all over the world.

— The President of the Republic, Signor Antonio Segni, hands the Balzan Award to King Gustav of Sweden. The ceremonies, held at Rome's Town Hall, are attended by Senator Gronchi and representatives of the Government and Parliament.

26. - United Nations Day is celebrated in Rome under the auspices of the " Italian Society for International Organization ". Ambassador Fornari speaks on " Italy and the United Nations ".

— The Undersecretary for Industry, Signor Cervone, visits Latina to inaugurate a new textile plant built under the economic planning programme for the industrialization of southern Italy.

27. - The President of the National Hydrocarbons Agency (E.N.I.), Signor Enrico Mattei, is killed in an air accident.

— The Convention on Agriculture in the E.C.M. concludes today. The Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Signor Delle Fave, illustrates the importance of the trend towards European unity.

28. - Italian political circles express satisfaction over developments in the world situation. The Undersecretary to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is asked by the Prime Minister to continue to give fill suport to the work of conciliation undertaken by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

30. - The President of the Republic receives prelates attending the 2nd. Vatican Ecumenical Council. The ceremony is attended by the Prime Minister and high State officials.

— State funeral of Signor Enrico Mattei in the Church of Jesus in Rome, attended by the President of the Republic, the Speakers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the Prime Minister and all the members of the Government.

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CONVERSION TABLES

LENGTH

1 mm = 0.03937 ins.
1 cm = 0.3937 ins.
1 m = 39.37 ins.
1 m = 3.281 feet.
1 m = 1.0936 yds.
1 km = 0.62137 Statute miles.
1 km = 3.280.8 feet.
1 km = 0.5396 nautical miles.

SURFACE

1 mmq = 0.00155 sq. ins.
1 cmq = 0.155 sq. ins.
1 mq = 10.764 sq. ft.
1 mq = 1.196 sq. yd.
1 kmq = 0.3861 sq. mi (Statute)
1 kmq = 247.1 acres.
1 ha = 2.471 acres.

CAPACITY

1 mc = 35.314 cu. ft.
1 mc = 1.308 cu. yd.
1 mc = 264.18 gals (U.S.A.231 cu. in)
1 cm = 220.09 gals (Imperial gallon)
1 l = 35.21 fl. oz (G.B.)
1 l = 0.22009 gals (Imp.)
1 hl = 22.009 gals (Imp.)

WEIGHT

1 hg = 3.527 oz (avoirdupois)
1 kg = 2.2046 lbs (avoirdupois)
1 kg = 35.27 oz (avoirdupois)
1 q = 220.46 lbs (avoirdupois)
1 t = 0.98421 tons (long-ton-G.B.)

TEMPERATURE

Fahrenheit = (Centigrade × 1.8) + 32.
Centigrade = (Fahrenheit — 32) ×. 55.

N.B. - mm = millimetre
cm = centimetre
m = metre
km = kilometre
hg = hectogramme
kg = kilogramme
q = quintal
t = ton
l = litre
hl = hectolitre

HEAT

1 Kcal = 3.8 B.T.U.

ITALIAN RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

Rome time	*Day*	*Programme*	*Wave Lengths*
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	
01.30–01.50 04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	31.32 49.92
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	
04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20 31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE FAR EAST	
10.00–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin	
10.15–10.40	Sunday	Talk: Spotlight on Opera	
	Monday	We Want Music	
	Tuesday	Music For All	16.85
	Wednesday	Music For Everyone	16.91
	Thursday	Music From Italy	19.58
	Friday	Music For All	
	Saturday	Music For All	
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH-WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST	
10.20–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	25.20 31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST	
11.45–12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.85 19.48
		PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA	
16.35–16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88
		PROGRAMME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	
19.20–19.35	Daily	News Bulletin	
19.35–19.40	Sunday	Light Music	
	Monday	Request Music	31.33
	Tuesday	Light Music	49.92
	Wednesday	Neapolitan Songs	
	Thursday	Talk	
	Friday	Light Music	
	Saturday	Talk	30.90
18.55–19.00	Thursday	Problems of NATO	41.24
19.00–19.30	Monday	Problems of European Unity	50.34
		NOCTURNE FROM ITALY	
23.05–06.30	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News 1 a. m., 2 a. m., 3 a. m., 4 a. m., 5 a. m., 6 a. m.	355 49.50 91.53

Please note: *Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during our transmissions.*

The three National Programmes of the RAI are broadcast on short and medium waves. Below is a list of the hours of transmissions and the wavelengths.

	Day	Time	Wavelength
1st Programme	Holidays	6.30–0.15	approx. 49.50 metres — 6.06 Mc/sec.
	Weekdays	6.30–14.20;15.15–0.15	» 31.53 » — 9.515 »
2nd Programme	Holidays	9–12; 13–14.30	» 41.81 » — 7.175 »
	Weekdays	9–12.30; 13–23 approx.	
3rd Programme	Holidays	16–24	» 75.09 » — 3.995 »
	Weekdays	19–24	